PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Informa-tion, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,778—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6523
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10912	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7 51	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	CHINA	7913
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL ...	6284	DONGOLA ...	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Portsmouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at that Port.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
KARRA	4,955	Sellier	17th May 1906.
MEKA	6,326	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,253	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	29th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 55, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
27, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure
S.S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	5th May.

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation,
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 12th April, 1906.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May 1906.
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	G. Canepa	15th June "
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th July "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 824; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Scisito	17th May 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI.....	6,000	G. Scisito	17th July "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 195, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Elphinstone Road, No. 59.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KASARA..	1195	Tues.	1 May	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA...	1700	Thur.	3 May	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid.	4 May	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 30th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera and Guran, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANGORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay
28th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S.N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto ...	6894	7th May 1906.
*† FILIPPO ARRELI.	A. Radomicio...	5834	9th June "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo,	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovih ...	6043	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA.....	A. Leva.....	6,000	30th May 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED [illegible] the following PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles, which are much valued as a First Course luxury, from the well known Firm of SOCIETA PARMIGIANA PARMA, ITALY :—

ANTIPASTO MARCONI (contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)...in Tin
ALICE FALSTAFF do. do. .....in Tin
ONIONS in VINEGAR in Bottle. Artichokes in oil .....in Bot.
PIMENTOS BOHEMES (contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar .....in Bot.
(GIARDINERIA) (mixed Pickles) .....in Bot.
MUSHROOMS in VINEGAR, in Bottle. OLIVES FARCIES.....in Bot.
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA (contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ...in Tin
ALICE PICCANTI in TOMATO SAUCE ..... in large Tin
Do. do. .....in small Tin
TONNO SPORT in Tins. ONIONS in Salt .....in Bot.
ALICE TARTUFATO in tins. Mushrooms in Oil .....in Bot.
FILETTI D'ALICE .....in Tins

APRIL 10TH.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	610	320	450	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London, via Marseilles (overland.) *	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi.....	40	..	40	....	40	....

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	One at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
B	Trafford Hall.....	5806	Mar 24	Apr 5	Apr 24	Apr 30
B	Branksome Hall	6000	,, 30	,, 13	,, 25	May 1
A	City of Calcutta	11000	Apr 24	May 7	May 16	,, 21
B	Merton Hall	7000	,, 14	Apr 28	,, 11	,, 18
						Direct
B	Prome	4460	May 1	May 15	,, 27	June 2
A	City of Agra	4320	,, 14	,, 2?	June 9	,, 16
B	City of Karachi	5800	,, 24	June 6	,, 16	,, 21

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER

KEY-BRAND.

A PERFECT BEER FOR THE TROPICS

Wholesome, light and refreshing, bright and sparkling

A RELIABLE AND PURE

MALT AND HOP BEER,

tested in numerous analyses by eminent English and Continental experts.

Frequent shipments constantly received.

(Obtainable from all WINE MERCHANTS and DEALERS in BEER.)

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc. etc.
Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The only Efficient Extinguisher, and the reasons :

NO TAPS TO CORRODE.
NO HOSE OR RUBBER PIPING TO ROT.
NO REVERSING AT THE CRITICAL MOMENT.
ONE SIMPLE ACTION. INSTANTANEOUS RESULTS.
UNAFFECTED BY CLIMATE OR WEATHER
AS RELIABLE 20 YEARS HENCE AS THE DAY CHARGED.

More than 75,000 sold in 2 years. Over 1,000 actual fires extinguished

INSTALLATIONS OF THE MINIMAX IN INDIA.

Government Currency Offices, Bombay and Calcutta.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
Viramgaum Municipality.
Indore "
Seoni "
Southern Mahratta Railway, Hubli.
Golconda Fort, Hyderabad.
Cantonment Committe, Neemuch.
The Commissioner, Dehra Ismail Khan.
Jaswant College, Jodhpore.
Warora Collieries.
Calcutta Port Trust.
Controllers' Office, Calcutta,
Happy Valley Club, Mussoorie.
Officer Commanding, 20th Deccan Horse.
Offices: "Bombay Gazette."
" "Advocate of India."
" "English Mail."
Manockji Petit Mills.
P. & O. Company's Offices and Docks.
South British Insurance Co.
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co
" Dunnett & Co.
" Hollis & Son.
" Alex. MacKenzie & Co.
" Beynon & Co.
" McAlpin & Huggett.
" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Administrator, Chota Udaipur.
Minister of Jaora State, etc., etc.

Rs. 37-8-0, COMPLETE WITH CHEMICAL CHARGE.

For Further Particulars apply to the Sole Agents in India :—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE CUBICLES and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
P. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co., have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND ENGLISH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

THE FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SCREAMING FARCES,
NEW ANIMAL ACTS,
NEW AERIAL ACTS.
NEW COMIC ENTREES,
NEW RIDING ACTS.
COME AND SEE THE MARVELOUS
LIONESS MUNSI,
THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

A Performance that is entertaining all through from beginning to end.

This GRAND CIRCUS is here for only a few more NIGHTS. Do not miss this opportunity of seeing this really great Circus.

The very best CIRCUS that has ever visited BOMBAY.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY, the 2nd MAY.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per s.s. "SS. ATHLAY," N.O., Sheds Prince's Dock, and s.s. "STOLZENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 30th April, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, AND WHEELS SCRAP, TRAVELLING HAND CRANES &c., &c., &c.,

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd May, 1906, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Storekeeper, Wadi Bunder and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

THERE must be sent with each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the trouble of having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent is not bound himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Appeal No. 1379.
Suit No. 551 of 1903.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE and others .....Appellants,
vs.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY and another .....Respondents.

and

Appeal No. 1374, Suit No. 552 of 1902.

SOOLEMAN SOMJEE and others...Appellants and Plaintiffs
vs.
RAHIMTOOLA SOMJEE and others .....Respondents and Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order made in the above Suit and appeals and bearing date the 6th Day of March, 1905, the following immovable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY the 28th day of May, 1906, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of each of the parties to the above named suit and appeals in All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground Together with the buildings thereon formerly known as the New Victoria Theatre and now called the Elphinstone Theatre together with the furniture and fittings of the Theatre situate on the South side of the Falkland Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay being part of a larger piece of Foras freehold New Salt Batty land or ground now or formerly belonging to Moolchand Nansey as executor of Javerbai, widow which said smaller piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 70 ft. in breadth and 140ft. in length or thereabouts and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or toward the South and East sides thereof by other ground of the said Shah Moolchand Nensey as such executor of the said Javerbai, widow, on or towards the West by the property of Manecjee Sorabjee Pawoowala, and on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Goolam Hoosein Somji Parpia or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Dwarkadas Dharamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of April, 1906.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

OWNERS and TRAINERS ARE REMINDED that the FIRST ENTRIES for the Mysore Races CLOSE on 1st May next.

For programme and Stable accommodation please apply to THE SECRETARY, Bangalore Races, 17, Richmond Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

AUCTIONEERING.

GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

GIBBONS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Next to Currency Bank,
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ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of our remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DREN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Productions, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Mellows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Hesham Station."

WANTED—Competent and Smart English COMPOSITORS. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY Elephantiasis—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, agonies, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening Scrotum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reducing body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment), Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Fardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 2 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Foreign or European Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, good as new, Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices, £1 to £2.10 EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices. HEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 25, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

STILL UNSURPASSED
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street; Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at top floor, "Sargent House," Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, drawing rooms sofas, cushions, glass door almyrahs, cupboards, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by "S. Rose & Co.," rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flowervases and table ornaments, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, iron and wooden bedsteads, Hinks's and Dimmer's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, bicycle etc., etc., the property of W. Lane, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods sweepings, &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1854, and under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seed in bags cotton seeds in bags, grain bags, jaurase in bags, wheat and tilly in bags, bundles of jogry, bundle of condemned sheets, bags of linseed, boxes of cigars, bales of F. P. cotton, burnt cotton, bundles of rags, bundles of cotton, bags of dry chillies, bundles of dates waste paper and records and other miscellenous articles etc,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHARCHAWL SHAIK MEMON STREET, COLBHAT ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR ROAD, BYCULLA, PAREL, MAHIM AND MEMONWADA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Madhavrao Kasinath and Vasantrao Madhavrao the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that the right, title and interest of Madhavrao Kasinath, and Vasantrao Madhavrao in

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1,235 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Memons Mosque, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Keshowji Jadhowji and on the South by the property of Hyderali Cassumji and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Colbhat Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Shoolehwar, fronting the said Colbhat Road on the East and containing by admeasurement 3,030 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the book of the collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 62 and 613 and bounded on the East by the property of Tara Laxmon Naigaum and that of Vasudeo Naralnji, on the East by the property of Parsee Manockji and that of Manky Collin, on the North by the property of Church and Jurisna Agee house and Janardhan Shamghate house, and on the South by the said Colbhat Road, and which dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of the Pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, on the Parel or Bhendi Bazar Road without the Fort, in the sub-district of Shoolehwar, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 124 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of the said Land Revenue under No. 319, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the Chibdna Gully, on the North by the house of Nanabhai Jeejibhai, and which dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West side thereof and containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Cross Passage on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Peroo Manomed, and on the West by the public drain.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situate, on the Byculla to Parel Road, in Mazagon sub-district, on the West side of the Byculla Cross Passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 332, and bounded on the East by the property of Crustajee Ayoon on the West by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the North by the property of Dauning Da Souza, on the South by the property of Tyavur Fazul.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax and foras ground and garden with the messuage tenements and dwelling-house or bungalow and outhouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, at Parel to Mahim Road, without the Fort in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting the said Road, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 33,477 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 355, 361, 240, 148, 726 and bounded on the East by a public road passage, on the West by the Parel Road, on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivjee and Vithoba Pandurang, on the South by the property of Byramji Pestonji Metha.

Eighthly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax and foras ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house, tenants hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road, on the west side thereof and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same both more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 600, 542, 543, 530, 592, 35, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jao de Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road on the north side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1,755 square yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gonsaly, on the West by the property of Mannual Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nanes and Simaz De Souza and on the South by a public passage.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the Batty ground of Manuel Muzallo, and on the South by a water course.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground, situate at Mahim in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,12,114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Ballo Meeya, on the West by the property of Vithoba Jugroo Cowles, on the North by the part of Morarji Trimbukji, on the South by the part of Balumbhai Withul Nalgum.

Twelfthly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground situate and being in Bombay in Memonwada without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 1,900 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded on the East, by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the public road leading to Memonwada, on the North by the house of Abba Memon and on the South by the public road leading to Musjid Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Homusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee or to the Undersigned,

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL WITH TINS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m. Bombay time, sell by Public Auction, at Balasis Bridge Storeys 55 empty cases of Kerosine oil with tins.

SALES BY AUCTION—Contd.

BENNETT AND COMPANY—Contd.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT and Co will on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo at 4-30 p.m. in the premises the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 86—88 and 103, Case No. 382 and Ward Nos. 3290-3291 Junction of Tantel Street and Banalpra Road, House No. 85 Case No. 400 and Ward No. 2795, Tandal Street, House No. 6. Case No. 437 and Ward No. 3327 (1) Goverdhandas Street and House No. 24-25 Case No. 499 and Ward No. 3564 Nowroji Hill Road.

On THURSDAY the 10th proximo at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture consisting as an crockeryware, best plateware, telescopic sliding dining tables pieces, diningroom chairs, sideboard and drawing room suites drawing room cabinets, lovely design, glass doors, almyrahs, one hand some sweet toned square piano by S. Rose & Co. rich pictures and oleographs, handsome flowervases and table ornaments, revolving top writing table, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single double bedsteads, Hinks's and Dimmer's table hanging lamps, rich carpets etc. etc. the property of OTTO WILLRICH Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1906.

MESSRS AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 F. P. BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs MESSRS & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st May 1906, at 3-30 p.m. Standard Time in the Victoria Dock No 11 Shed on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Lama."

63 F. P. bales damaged cotton,
5 bags loose cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Lhasa."

13 F P bales damaged cotton.

Ex S. S. "Cola."

1 F. P. bale damaged cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES ELECTRIC FANS AND SUNDRIES, DAMAGED BY WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1906, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs MESSRS & Co will sell by Public Auction at their room on account of the concerned ex s.s. "Tartar"—

8 cases electric fans and fittings.

MESSRS & Co.,

Bombay, 30th April, 1906.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room suits of blackwood covered tapestry, Japanese and carved panels, bull's-eye window glasses, fancy tiles, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cots, Chuno's and Milner's iron safe on stands, easy chairs, hat and book stands.

By order of the Asst. Master General, sundry contents of boxes, packets and parcels remained unclaimed in the Head Letter Office beyond the prescribed times consisting of 2 gold beads and one turquoise, silver studs, buttons, cuff links, gold bangles, pencils, pencil cases, pocket knives, pistols, pistol bullets, padlocks, metal watch, samples of cotton, etc.

By order of the Superintendent, Army Clothing; 2 bales serge jackets and 1 khaki breeches.

By order of the Administrator General—13 ez cropolated assorted apoms belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Barnard Aloysius.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Kalian Kassam Nanji—1 case Indian grenades.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Singer 2 H.P. Motor cycle, little used, in perfect working order, owner leaving for England.
1 Hight rubber tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 Pair cushioned office stools.
1 set brougham harness, new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "New Bungalow" Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and substantial blackwood, teakwood and English made dining-room drawing-room and bed-room furniture, consisting of set of dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard and dumb waiters, cradle and cradle mat, couches, 24 inch chiffoniers, pier glasses with jardiniers, bed-steads, double, & single almirahs, cloth press, washstands dressing & washhand tables, marble clocks, rich glassware and crockeryware, bed chairs, easy chairs, arm chairs, office table with 8 rollers, very handsome marble and bronze statues and figures on marble pillars, pictures, Brussels carpet, wind proof lamps, rich table ornaments, English built rubber tyred landaulette by Windover, rubber tyred victoria by Silk & Son, handsome large size marble garden pots on stands etc. the property of the late Dady Manockji Limji Esq.

The property of other gentlemen;—

1 Handsome dark brown Waler gelding quite young and believed to be perfectly sound, smart in action and appearance.

1 nearly new brown side rubber-tired brougham, nearly new single harness, pair of carriage lamps.

1 pair bay walers, 15 hands, in single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wellesley Road, Grant Road, nearly opposite the Maharashtra Temple, a handsome and massive French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, glassware and crockeryware, Mahogany square piano, Bikaneer large durree carpets, windproof lamps, Norwegian carpets, large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, Madras built rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Simpson, etc., etc., the property of Frank Harrison, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th day of June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are in trusted to sell by Public Auction at the Lodge St. Quarters, G. I. P. Railway Parel, valuable and neat substantial made teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed-room furniture, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Smith in good order, table ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of A. Paterson Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co. Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.

REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest design always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

OLD TOM
THE CHEAPEST
PEG
WHISKY.
Rs. 27 per Doz.
McTaggart
Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charges on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 2-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 4 Annas a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch; Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per inch Re. 1-8 per inch, Minimum Charges Re. 2.

WANTED

APPLICANTS from among the Graduates of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Apply to the Undersigned

H. P. DIMMOCK,
Lt.-Colonel, I. M. S. M. D.,
Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, and Furniture.

FURNITURE of the lat

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and

Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

EVERY MAN WOMAN AND CHILD

WHO SUFFER FROM

RHEUMATISM

SHOULD USE

ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION.

IT ACTS LIKE MAGIC

Price Re. 1.

SOLD BY

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,60,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London,—Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE'S BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LTD.

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU, DERA GHAZI KHAN, DERA ISMAIL KHAN, GUJRANWALLA, GUJRAT, HAFIZABAD, HUSHIARPORE, JAMMOO, JALLANDAR CITY, JHELUM, JHANG, KASUR, KOHAT, LYALLPORE, LUDHIANA, MIANWALI, MONTGOMERY, MULTAN CITY, MUZAFFARGARH, PATIALA, PESHAWAR, RAWALPINDI CITY, SIALKOTE, SRINAGAR (KASHMIR), UMBALLA.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—MEERUT, SAHARANPORE.

Sind.—KARACHI, HYDERABAD, LARKANA, SHIKARPORE, SUKKUR.

Biluchistan.—QUETTA.

AGENCIES.

AGRA, AMRITSAR, ALLAHABAD, AJMERE, CALCUTTA, DELHIE, MADRAS, LUCKNOW & SIMLA, Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.

CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000

WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA, Manager.

1 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £300,000

RESERVE FUND £375,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000

Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000

Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.

CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)

WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqrs. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 24,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000

ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 10,330,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 27.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	80 5-8	= + 1-4
3 Co. Rentes	99	= unchanged
1 1-2 Co. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	= unchanged
4 per cent. Indian Rupee Paper	96 3-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 9-16	= + 1-8
2 months hence	29 1-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	65 7-8	= + 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 16 1-2	= + ·01
Berlin	20 49 1-2	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4 84 3-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1-2	per cent	= uncharged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	do	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 3-8	do	= — 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	do	= — 1-8
Day to day loans	2 3-4	do	= — 1-4
7 day marker loans	3	do	= + 1-8

WHEAT—Tone firm

RAPESEED—Tone firm

LINSEED—Linseed Cold 47 A-M sellers firm

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 1-16 unchanged

ARRIVALS—Steamers—Marienfels

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	2,0,000
Gold to do	100,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quieter. Total Sales 10,000 bales. Sales in creased yesterday by 2,000 bales. Spot 6·07 plus 02. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5 89	5 89	5 90
+05	+05	+·0
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5 90	5 86	5 74
+·05	+·05	4 05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5 66	5 65	5 65
+·04	+·04	+·04

Receipts at U S Ports	85,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	do
Do do France and Continent	87,000	do
Stock Cotton at U S Ports	600,000	do
Interior Ports	195,000	do

IN NEW YORK—"Advanced early owing to smaller estimates for to-morrow's receipts and declined later through liquidation."

Spot	11 75 unchanged
Futures, month of July	10·91—93
Do do. Dec	10 10—03

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5 16 unchange
Futures, month of May	11·00 — 09
Do. do. July	11·15 — 08
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 27 h April 1906:—

Cotton	9,000 bales.
Wheat	8,757 cwts.
Linseed	11,624 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,878 do
Gingellyseed	158 do
Poppyseed	6,603 do
Groundnut	64 do
Castorseed	5,628 do
Rice	1,419 do
Myrabolams	970 do
Cottonseed	28,227 do
Mowraseed	3
Bran	2,497 do
Jowar	2,535 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone easier.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 7 32d
Do, 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do. do.	170
Marcks 3 do. do.	133 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152
Shanghai 20 do	212
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	93-11
1st Settlement,	93-11
2nd Settlement	93-13

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th	April	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 26th	do.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th	do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd	do.	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
LINSEED—Tone firm. Ready	8	3	0
Forward	8	8	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm. Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	1	0
Do Forward April-May	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore			
Do Forward April-May	7	11	0
Yellow Guzerat			
Do Forward April-May	7	12	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet, Ready	7 14	to	7 15
CASTORSEED—Tone steady. Ready	25	12	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady. 15 per cent. mixed	46	8	0
25 per cent.	45	8	0
50 per cent.	44	8	0
Black Rotnee	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet, White Delhi	4	12	0
White Pessi	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	9,000 „

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·85	5 85	5·86
—·01	— ·01	—·01
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·6	5 82	5·70
—·04	—·01	—·04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5 62	5·61	5·61
—·04	—·04	—·04

COTTON.—The market is easier and rates, during the afternoon, declined about Rs. 2 per candy. The demand for ready cotton continues limited and though sellers are giving way, the offtake is small.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal H. G.	193	188	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G.	205	113	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	202	192	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	215	208	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	212	205	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do, (M.-G.)	215	208	...	do.
Atola do, (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	218	212	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	226	221	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	271	263	...	do.
Mattia (M.-G.)	213	205	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	255			25th
Westerns	243			do.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th May, 1906, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching (Traffic) Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	200	..	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	..	35
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	4,316	2,837	45	7,698
otal for 11 weeks..	5,216	3,037	45	8,298
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	441	284	1	726
Per mile of Rs. do,	26	16	..	42
Total to corresponding date do-	4,766	2,847	61	7,674

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 126

Increase to date ..... „ 624

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—April 14, at "Crocrannoch," "Royal Lakes, the wife of Andrew Campbell, of a son.

KELLY—April 24, at Allahabad, the wife of C N Kelly, E I Railway, of a daughter. (Dorothy Bryde).

MARRIAGES.

MONAHAN—KENNEDY—April 24, at the Roman Catholic Church, Mcauffpore, by the Rev Father Guilbert George John Monahan, Indian Civil Service, second son of Henry James Monahan of Killorgan Park, Blackrock, Co Dublin to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of Pringle Kennedy of Mcauffpore.

WAGSTAFF—HENDERSON—April 16, at Rangoon at St Philip's church, by the Rev R H Courtenay, Sidney Herbert, second son of William Wagstaff, of Bedford, to Lela Maud, only daughter of J W Henderson, Rangoon Police.

WALTER-HEMBROUGH—April 18, at the Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Rev H E Price, Arthur Edward Hill, Burma Police, to Ella Maude, eldest daughter of A Hembrough, Kyaukiaga.

DEATHS.

HARPER COLLINS—April 23, at Hoshangabad, C P William Harper Collins, C P Police, aged 41.

LOADER—April 13, at Moyupe, Mary Louise, the wife of J E Loader, Locomotive Foreman, Letpadan, Burma Railways Coy.

TURBAYNE—April 13, at Bassein, of cholera, Alexander Turbayne, of Kilty, Fife, Scotland.

WATSON.—April 16, at Woodstock College, Landour, Mary Jane (May) the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R J Owen.

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"

(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS:—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 2-33m., 3-40a. Low water, 8-36m., 9-50a.

Meeting of friends of Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Islam Club, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

MUNIFICENT PARSEE CHARITY.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bal Perozabai, widow of Mr. Nasarvanji Jehangir Wadia, a sum of Rs. 1,50,495 was contributed for various religious and charitable purposes.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umfreville Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Offices at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, 1st proximo instead to-day as previously advertised. A supplementary mail will also be closed at the same time on the 2nd May.

WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME FOR BANDRA.—At the last general meeting of the Bandra Municipality presided over by Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., a special Committee was appointed to consider the question of an independent water supply for Bandra. Dr. D'Monte, was appointed Chairman. The Committee will consider the advisability or otherwise of buying the Powai Tank, which is understood to be now for sale.

THE RANADE MEMORIAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the Ranade Memorial Society was celebrated in Banga ore in the London Mission Hall City on Saturday evening, under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, of the Bombay High Court. A paper on the life of Bombay's eminent political and social reformer, the late Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, was read by Mr. P. D'Souza, Assistant Secretary, General and Revenue Secretariat. The President spoke eloquently at length, and in an impressive way, of the virtues which made Mr. Ranade so well-known among his countrymen throughout the length and breadth of India.

THE B. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 1 horse and 3 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 17 horses and 112 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 102 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 19 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 7 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—A Correspondent writes:—A grand gathering and dinner party was held last Thursday in honour of Mr. Otto Wellrich the Head Manager of the Lampware House, R. Ditmar, who is retiring after 20 years stay in India. A Committee formed by the Commercial Community consisting of Messrs. Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and Co., Mahomed Bhoomul Dada Mowrej Mahomed Ebrahim and Co, and Jaffer Runmull and Co., took great pains with the arrangements. The locality known as Noorbaug in Mazagon was beautifully decorated and the garden with several hundred lights resembled fairy land. Punctually at 8 p. m., the party assembled in the Hall in the first floor where about 60 European ladies and gentlemen, 30 Mahomedans 50 Parsis and 50 Hindus were seated. In the chair was Mr. D. H. Glade who requested Mr. J. Lehuhart to read the address. The address, a beautifully illuminated work, was enclosed in a handsome Kashmir work silver casket. After Mr. J. Lehuhart read the address, Mr. Esmail Ebrahim addressed Mr. Willrich in Gujerati. After Mr. Otto Willrich thanked the party, Messrs Bourne and Shepherd took a flash light photo of the whole party. At 9, p.m. dinner was served in four different rooms for Europeans, Mahomedans, Parsis and Hindus of different castes. After dinner Mr. D. H. Glade addressed Mr. and Mrs Otto Willrich wishing them bon voyage. During the evening the Imperial Band played and after dinner a very clever mystic seance and a cinematograph performance was given. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Tileman, Mr. and Mrs. Nabert Mr. and Mrs. W. G. White, Mr. E. Laccorn, Mr. A Moritz Mr. Ostermayer, Mr. D. Fazulbhoy, Mr. A Khandavaui, Mr. Dost Peer Mahomed, Mr. Sheriff Dowjee Canjee, Hajee Osman Abba, Consul of Afghanistan etc. The catering was in the hands of Messrs. Mongini Bros.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT WADHWAN.—A Correspondent writing on April 23 says:—Yesterday, in the presence of a large gathering, prizes of valuable books were distributed by his Highness the Thakur Saheb Bsingji Bahadur to deserving boys of Deji Raj High School in the "Bower Hall" of the Royal Palace. All arrangements made by the Head Master and his staff, in co-operation with the Huzur Secretary and other officials were approved of, by the Dewan Saheb. The Head Master read his report, in which, as usual, he gave a bird's-eye-view of the progress of the year, the conditions of the Institution—boys and staff—the successful competition with sister schools of Kathiwad, the presence of six graduates out of ten masters on the staff, the consequential efficiency of teaching by which 17 passed last year out of 21, in the Matriculation Examination. Other facts and figures followed in respect of showing how physical and moral training was imparted carefully to boys. Next came recitations by boys, which were fairly done, and to the full enjoyment of the audience; after which the prizes were duly given away to deserving boys. The last but not the least item of the Programme was the speech by His Highness in which he eulogized the staff which had a deserving and well-qualified gentleman, Mr. H. H. Pandya, at its head, H. H. advised teachers as well as the boys to keep a constant eye to their duty during these days of ever-growing keen competition, when to reach the goal all are required to run the race with untiring and persistent zeal.

THE CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It really looks as if somebody its madly bent on creating an unrest among the Indian troops over the now famous Curzon-Kitchener controversy. The ball was re-opened in England by Lord Curzon, who took certain objections to Mr. Morley's Despatch to the Government of India on the subject, and since it has been actively, kept up by sympathisers and supporters of both sides. The "Times" Indian Correspondent supported Lord Kitchener, and later on he had to modify some of his statements; and then the "Times Special" Correspondent came on the scene and of course 'went' for Lord Kitchener dead and before he had time to breathe, so to speak, the "Times Special" was taken to task by a "Soldier" who "hotly" defended Lord Kitchener; and now perhaps to be followed by some others yet! But what an object lesson all this must be to the enlightened Indian readers who are doubtless noting down the new art of 'shinging ink' through the sympathetic medium of the British press taking "sides". Some of the statements made may be safely characterised simply as spiteful when there was absolutely, no necessity to drag in the Indian troops to array themselves against Lord Kitchener and the Government of India. Is it not time, Sir, now to hold up both hands and shout to both parties—'Stop!' before it is too late. The terrible lesson of 1857 appears to have had no effect after nearly 50 years.

OBSERVER.

MORE VANDALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No sooner had the Young Christians left their old building than the tree-felling fiend got to work and by the time this appears in print that pretty sylvan corner will have become a bleak horrible waste. Wellington Circle has already been spoilt by the erection of a building close up to the road on one side and now the unsightliness of the locality is being increased. It is simply monstrous that Vandals should be exalted to high office and possess such power for mischief.—Yours, etc,

RESIDENT.

Bombay, April 29.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-first annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Mr. S. Armstrong presiding. The Directors' report showed:—

"Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the twenty-first annual report and statement of account made up to end of 28th February, 1903. They are again pleased to state that the year's working is satisfactory; the business turnover has increased, with a continued decrease in working expenses. The balance at profit and loss account including Rs. 55,513-15-11 brought forward from last year's accounts, amounts to Rs. 107,733-12-3, which your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—To Reserve fund Rs. 50 000 to Dividend at 8 3-4 per cent, Rs. 17,500 to doubtful debts Rs. 937-1 10 Total Rs. 68,437-1-10 balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 39,296 10-10 grand total Rs. 107,733-12-3."

The report and audited balance sheet were adopted. A dividend of 8 3-4 per cent was declared. Messrs. C Glasgow and Shivram V. Bhandarkar were re-elected Directors. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Bombay and Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee in Poona were re-appointed auditors. The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the staff for the excellent balance sheet and management here as well as in Poona. He said it could not have been better than it was. Mr. T. J. Edmonds, General Manager, replying on behalf of his staff thanked the Chairman and Board of Directors for the valuable assistance they had invariably given in the transaction of business. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA C. I., APRIL 26.

THE 20th instant was a day of rejoicings and festivities in the State of Jadra. His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur was given full powers of the state by the Government of India at the hands of the Honourable Major Daly, C.S.I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Among the guests and officers, who took part in the ceremony were:—Major Spence I. A. the Political Agent in Malwa, Major Roberts I.M.S., the Presidency Surgeon, Indore, Mr. Reynolds the Assistant to the A. G. in Central India, Pandit Rajkishonji Sahib, the Dewan of Sailana State, and several others.

Mr. Gupte, the Dewan Sahib Banswara State in Mewar, passed through here on route to Bombay two days ago on a couple of months' leave.

The services of Khan Bahadur Yar Mahomed Khan Sahib C.S.I., Minister of the Jaora State, and Pandit Tribhovannathji Sahib, his personal assistant, were eulogised by the Honourable Major Daly in his speech delivered on the occasion of conferring the powers of the State on H. H. the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

A TRAGIC story, which reads as if it might have been taken straight from the pages of a novel, is told in connection with the distinguished artist Eugene Carriere, whose death occurred the other day. Four years ago he underwent an operation for the removal of a growth in the throat. When convalescent he went out to pay a visit to an old friend, also a painter. The door was opened by the friend model who did not know Carriere. She informed him that her employer was ill and could not see him. On the visitor asking was the matter with his friend the model replied that she could not remember the name of the disease. It was something that grew in the throat and stomach, M. Carriere had it too, she added. Was it carriere? Carriere asked in sickening anxiety. Yes, she replied; and Carriere, from whom the knowledge of his condition had been concealed, turned away with the feelings of a man who has received his death-warrant. The young woman carried his card, without looking at it, to the patient. When he read out the name the consequences of her indiscretion flashed upon her, and she fell to the ground in a swoon. After the first shock Carriere bore up manfully. He was again operated upon last year though he knew that the only result would be to put off the evil day. He worked as long as his strength held out, settled his affairs, and met his doom with calm courage.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 28, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW.

If there is any particular characteristic on which the average citizen prides himself more than any other, perhaps, it is that he considers himself an absolutely law-abiding subject. There are many enactments—for instance, that relating to income-tax—with which he does not hold himself entirely in sympathy; but as a rule he is satisfied to leave all legislation to Parliament, and the administration of the law to the magistrature and the bench of judges. Of late, however, signs have not been wanting that his loyalty in these matters is being not a little strained, on account of the extraordinary vindictiveness of some benches of magistrates, which I do not care to particularize, but which are, none the less, well-known. For seven years I have preached in the public press what I hope is the gospel of commonsense in the matter of speed and of considerate driving; and as I have not yet been caught myself, my remarks have no personal signification whatever. I think it is now time that journalists in the non-technical press, who represent amateurs and users of cars alone, and who have no trade interests to serve in any shape or form, should raise their voices in protest against the savage and violent spirit which still disgraces some of our petty session when the case of a motorist is brought forward. It is recognised, indeed, that at the present moment a summons means a fine, which is hardly ever less than five pounds and frequently about fifteen pounds. Many cases are practically denied a fair trial altogether, and if a plea of "Not guilty" is raised, the summons is invariably adjourned until the conclusion of all other business, and the perhaps innocent motorist is left to cool his heels in the purlieus of some filthy police court until quite late in the day. Things were much the same at the beginning of the bicycle movement, but cyclists now travel as fast as ever they did, and no notice is taken of them. I firmly hold that no sympathy should be extended to the blatant "road hog," but when it comes to the point of a gentleman being summoned, as was the case last week, for stoping his car and taking his lamp into a shop to get it filled, thus "leaving his vehicle without a tail lamp," it is time that a protest should be raised against such a travesty of justice.

A point is given to the above remarks by a letter received from a well-known driver, who is making the attempt to get from London to Monte Carlo in forty-eight hours, a distance of about a thousand miles. The car is to leave London at a quarter past eight, is due at Folkestone at a quarterpast eleven the road to be taken is via Abbeville, Beauvais, Pontoise, Paris Dijon, Lyon, Orange, Avignon, Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo. This is, of course, merely an advertisement, and I do not therfore mention the name of the car with which the proposed attempt is to be made. Suffice it to say, however, that it is just as well that this attempt should not take place in this country, as in the present state of public feeling nothing is more injurious to the motor-car movement as a whole than to have cars careering about at high speeds on the public roads merely in order to give them a fictitious 'reclame.'

At the present moment the general trend of the automobile movement seems to be in the direction of democratising it. Nearly every day some fresh motor-omnibus company is floated, by means of which I fear, in some cases, investors will burn their fingers not a little and at the late show at the Agricultural Hall the most noticeable feature of all was the considerable aggregation of quite small and inexpensive cars suitable to the man of moderate means. There are quite a number of vehicles nowadays, built to carry four people, which are sold at a sum well under two hundred pounds, and for these I predict an enormous demand, as the initial cost of such is not more than that of a carriage and pair of horses, and there is no comparison between the utility of the two vehicles. Quite a short time ago everybody laughed at the cautious man who said that he would wait until the cars could be had at a reasonable rate; but here they are at last. I do not believe that these vehicles can be classed under the head of "cheap rubbish," as interested parties constantly allege. Any firm endeavouring to conduct a motor car business on the lines of giving bad value for money will soon find itself in the bankruptcy court. There is no truer statement than that "cars sell cars," as also, conversely, that "cars condemn cars." One does not desire to mention any particular makes by name, and time is necessary to prove the wearing capacity of some of them, but the Humber Company gave the lead for the good small car at very reasonable rates, and it was only to be expected that, having proved a success, their new departure would have heaps of imitators.

In nearly every car where comfort is a consideration a glass screen to protect the driver from wind and rain is a necessary part of the fit out. But up to the present no one has been blind to the danger entailed should the screen itself be damaged either by a collision or by the missile of some mischievous urchin, as jag

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1906.

THE FRIEND OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WHEN Victorien Sardou brought out his "Pamela, Marchande de Frivolites" at the Paris Vaudeville, and in it grouped together all the various Royalist attempts at rescuing the son of Louis XVI, the Dauphin, from the prison of the Temple he represented an Englishwoman, Lady Atkyns, as the prime mover in the matter of his escape. Some of his critics accused Sardou of inventing the character for the purpose of his piece. The critics were wrong, M. Sardou was right. There was a Lady Atkyns who, played a prominent part in connection with French Royalist intrigues and she was an Englishwoman—none other than a Drury Lane actress who had married a peer. Sardou complains that she left but few traces of her existence behind her, but that she was pretty, witty, impressionable and good he has no doubt. He will even go so far as to say that there were many such among the English actresses of the time. The peer gave her wealth, if not happiness—as many have done since—and Lady Atkyns, who was presented to Marie-Antoinette at Versailles become her passionate admirer. As Sardou puts it, when the Queen was taken to the Temple, the English lady made every effort to find her way into the prison—and succeeded, by the use of English gold, "which in spite of the hatred professed for Pitt and Coburg, was more to the taste of certain patriots than the paper-money of the Republic." Such was the devotion of Lady Atkyns that she offered to exchange costumes with the French Queen that she might thus escape, but the children prove an insurmountable barrier to the accomplishment of the plot. There is a tradition, repeated by the French playwright, that in refusing the offer of Lady Atkyns, Marie-Antoinette besought her good offices, for the young Dauphin, while putting her on her guard against the intrigues of the Comte de Provence and the Comte d'Artois. "However, most of these facts were still in doubt, resting only on somewhat vague statements, elliptical allusions and intangible bits of gossip, picked up here and there, when one day my old friend Lenotre, who is great at ferreting out old papers, came to me, all excitement, with a document which he had come upon the evening before in a portfolio among the archives of the Police."

Thus Victorien Sardou, who in a preface to a new volume "A friend of Marie-Antoinette, Lady Atkyns" by Frederic Barbey (G. Bell and Sons), tells us how his introduction of the English lady into his Vaudeville was justified. The letter which Lenotre carried to him was dated May 1821, and was addressed to the Minister by the Director of the Penitential Establishment of Gaillon. The Director complained that a certain "Madame Hakins or Aquins had installed herself as Gaillon, since the false Dauphin Mathurin Bruneau, sentenced by the Court of Rouen to five years' imprisonment had become an inmate of that institution" and was trying to get into communication with the prisoner, being seemingly bent upon supplying him with the means of escape. Lady Atkyns and Madame Hakins or Aquins were one. The Dauphin's death had been announced in 1798, but even six and twenty years later, she believed that he was still alive and that the youth reported to be dead was not the Dauphin. Doubtless she had, or thought she had, good reasons. Lenotre and Sardou endeavour to find light on the subject, but in vain. To do so would render it necessary to undertake minute researches into the whole life of Lady Atkyns—"a very laborious piece of work, still further complicated by the certainty that it would be necessary to start out upon one's investigations in England." Sardou did not altogether abandon hope of being able to undertake the work. But Lenotre fell in with "a young writer, just out of the Ecole des Chartes, M. Frederic Barbey, very well-informed, both through his earlier studies and through family connections, concerning what is customary to designate "La Question Louis XVII." Barbey undertook to investigate La Question Lady Atkyns, and in a comparatively short time had possession of the entire correspondence addressed to the whilom actress from 1792 down to the time of her death in Paris in 1836. The solution of the problem was never forthcoming. Barbey's record of Lady Atkyns's attempts to rescue the boy constitutes a singularly important contribution to the study of the problem, but not enough to satisfy those who seek after the whole truth.

Lady Atkyns devoted energy, health and wealth to the cause of Marie-Antoinette and the Dauphin. How she set out on her project, whom she got to help her, and what were her grounds for hopes, what hindrances and disappointments she experienced and degrees of success and failure that attended her efforts are duly set forth by M. Barbey. He gained access to the whole of her letters and discovered how she had devoted her every effort to the cause of the imprisoned Queen. It became the sole object of her life to obtain her release and to establish the claims of the Dauphin. The reason of her infatuation is not easy to understand, but from wealth she fell almost to penury, and was compelled at last to transfer her property to a sister-in-law in consideration of a small life annuity. That she was the victim of fraud on numerous occasions almost goes without saying. Every new pretender succeeded in drawing funds from her, and further sums she expended in each case in the endeavour to ascertain the truth concerning them. Up to the time of her death Lady Atkyns continued to make her way to France, buoyed up by the assurance of interest in her which she received from officials of the Royal household. She lived in the Rue de Lille in the stirring times of the revolution in Italy, and witnessed in turn the reign of Louis XVI, the reign of Terror, the Empire, the Restoration and the reign of Charles X. When her financial means became exhausted she made appeals that some of the money she had spent in the course of the Royalists should be refunded. But in vain. To the head of Charles X's household she wrote in somewhat plain terms expressing astonishment that "lack of funds should be advanced as a reason for delaying the execution of the King's orders. I will not enlarge upon such an avowal, especially as a reimbursement of so sacred a character is in question, sanctioned by the Royal will. I would merely point out to you, M. le Marquis, that I have contrived to find considerable sums, thereby incurring great losses, when it was to the interest of France and of her King, and of her august family." Eighty thousand pounds was the sum Lady Atkyns's unfortunate devotion cost her—an enormous sum. French royalty might have repaid it, but failed to do so. And perhaps French royalty never benefited by the outlay.

BRITISH FREEDOM. IT is the proud boast of the Britisher that he and his countrymen are the freest people in the world. No doubt he is right; he would be terribly surprised if his pet axiom were refuted. But after all, freedom is an elastic term, and one man may put upon it a construction which would never occur to the mind of another. There is freedom and freedom!—freedom of the mind and freedom of the body. And it is mental and not physical freedom which the Britisher possesses in a superlative degree. He may think what he likes of his Government; he may say what he likes about his King. In no other country in the world perhaps does such complete freedom of speech and thought exist. Perhaps that is why no Englishman dare, and no gentleman would, utter a word in deprecation of our Gracious Sovereign or of his august Family. It is the simple recognition of the Royal immunity from attack, and their self-imposed disregard of criticism, that renders the carping critic of the Royal House so small in the estimation of his hearers. In Germany, where a man dare not say his soul is his own, the monarch is the subject of the most unambiguous criticism in half the households of the land. But in the cafes his name is seldom heard. The law-abiding German knows where the Kaiser may be talked of, and where he must be left alone. Hence in thought, in speech, and in the Press in Britain the most complete freedom prevails. And it is rarely—very rarely—abused. On the other hand there are things which an Englishman must not do, but which the people of every other country may with impunity. For instance, an Englishman may not sit upon the King's high way. As a matter of fact he does not want to, being in general a dignified sort of being, and drunk or sober he will get home if he can, even if he is unable to fit the key in the lock. But in France the comfortable bourgeoisie love nothing better than to sit upon the pavement or in the road sipping his Munchener or vermouth. The hotelier loves to push his little tables all over the pavement and half way across the road, and to see his waiters flitting about almost on the tramlines. It looks prosperous, even if nobody is occupying the seats. So it is everywhere in Europe; so it is wherever Europe dumps itself in London. In La Petite France—otherwise Soho—the policemen, bearing in mind l'entente cordiale, exercise a benignant indulgence to the prosperous chefs and modistes who live thereabouts—mostly on the pavements. So, though the dusky Neapolitans of Saffron Hill love to store their ice creams under their beds. They prefer to live on the cobblestones of the Hill. As for the mild Hindu—what he would say if told to "Pass-on" whenever he proceeds to squat in the middle of a populous pavement, is too awful to contemplate. Hence there are points in which the Britisher is not the "freest man in the world."

SILK IN BURMA. It is said that sericulture was carried on in Burma, so long ago as the beginning of last century, but there is nothing to show whence the industry came except the great probability of its advent from China. The first reliable statistics showing the centres and population engaged in the industry are in the census report of 1891 and this showed that 3,229 persons were rearers of silk-worms and gatherers of cocoons, the greatest number being in Prome. Since then, however, the industry appears to have considerably died down and, while it has disappeared altogether in some districts, it remains only in a moribund state in others. It would be thought that such an industry would appeal greatly to the Burman, but laziness has caused much of the downfall and is likely to do still further damage. In the Shan States, where a certain portion of the population is still engaged, the breeding is done in a careless, perfunctory way often in the breeders' hut and the silk naturally suffers in quality. When to this is added the carelessness of the winding it is seen that unless something be done to stimulate the industry it must eventually die out altogether. The Shan States would seem to be an excellent area for breeding the worms. The climate is suitable and mulberry trees grow in profusion along the beds of several streams and can be induced to give several crops of leaves each year. What is required therefore is only greater vigour on the part of the sericulturist, protection of the worms, regular feeding and healthier surroundings than are obtainable in native huts. A suggestion has been made that an expert should be appointed to superintend, the rearers and introduce better methods, and this would seem very desirable. The introduction of Japanese methods has met with success in Bangalore, and similar methods might well be tried in Burma and, judging by the rapid decline in the number of those engaged in the industry, it will be well if there be no undue delay on the part of the Department of Agriculture in taking the matter up.

THE SIMLA DRAMATIC SOCIETY. THERE will be a general meeting of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday, May 2nd, when the new rules will be approved. The principal change is in the Committee, which in future will consist of six members, of whom three will retire annually, but be eligible for re-election. The season's programme, we learn promises to be one of the most ambitious on record. But dramatic ability is not to be the only key to success in the junior ranks of the services.

THE Portuguese gunboat Sado, Captain J. A. La Bocha Barbozo Sodavica, sailed on Saturday for Goa.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG, Inspector-General of Cavalry, joins the War Office as Director of Staff Duties.

MISS HUME HOWSE has been appointed Matron of the Ripon Hospital in place of Miss Grant who has resigned.

CAPTAIN MACPHERSON, British Consul in Seistan, who was about to proceed on leave, will now remain at his post to supervise plague operation.

THE Stores Committee have completed their tour, and assemble at Simla on Monday to write their report, which is expected to be ready for submission by the end of May.

IT now seems probable that the Shape Sarchang will remain at Ghoom near Dajeeling until the current negotiations at Pekin regarding the Tibet Convention have been concluded.

THE R. I. M. steamer Canning Commander A. J. Marsuck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 18th April with Government stores and 13 passengers.

DURING the month of May the Assam Labour Committee will visit Golaghat, Jorhat, Nazira, Margherita, Dum-Duma, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, and Gauhati and will finish their tour at Shillong on the 29th.

SURGEON-GENERAL GUBBINS, Eastern Command, will officiate as Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India, when Sir Thomas Gallwey proceeds Home on privilege leave next month.

A SMALL dance will be given at the Viceregal Lodge after the dinner on May 3rd. Some Members of the United Service Club propose giving a dance in the Simla Town Hall at the end of May, probably on the 28th.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR Alfred Gaselee, K. C. B., G. C. I. E., Commanding Bengal, a distinguished officer of whom we see too little in Bombay, left for England by Saturday's mail on six months' leave. He was accompanied by Lady Gaselee and Captain Sheppard, A.D.C.

THE Lahore paper hopes that the Government of India will no longer persist in the strange policy of keeping the Monsoon forecast on official secret. Lord Curzon considered that the chorus of chaffing criticism with which the press greeted Sir John Eliot's annual master-piece of hedging somehow reflected on the dignity of the Government, but surely the petulant refusal to make the forecast public was less dignified.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., D.C.O., Commanding Western Command, accompanied by Brigadier-General H. B. B. Watkis, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Captain T. D. Jackson, D.S.O., officiating Aide-de-Camp, who had been to Sind and Quetta Districts on a tour, returned to Bombay on Saturday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karahi mail steamer Linga. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Colaba North Battery to announce his arrival. General Hunter left for Poona en route to Mahableshwar, on Saturday night, at 11-15 p.m. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Colaba North Battery to announce the departure.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, on Saturday, were:—Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mrs. Batchelor, Sir Ralp and Lady Benson, Mr. Justice Boddam, Commander W. Beauchamp, Lady Adela Cochrane, Major Sir John Milbanke, Hon. Mr. Justice C. S. Nair, Hon. Mr. J. D. Nimmo, H. H. the Maharajah of Rajpipla, Hon. Mr. H. Tader, H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Hon Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, Sir Somi Titchborn Bart., the Hon. H. E. Thellusion, and Count Davide Scaligstowsky, and Dr. Ardeshir Koyajee.

TIGERS appear to be on the increase throughout Burma, writes a Rangoon correspondent, due no doubt to the prevailing restrictions on the possession and carrying of arms. We now hear that in Minbu to local Nimrods recently shot, on foot, a beast measuring nearly nine feet. In Akyab another Nimrod accounted for an animal which was the terror of the place, from off a machan. At Yegin, in Tharrawaddy the thugyi shot a tiger on foot at 30 yards distance. And in the same district we learn that two guns sat over kills at different encampments on three successive nights, but were unsuccessful. Tigers abound in the vicinity of Yegin and along the left bank of the Irrawaddy up to Myittha and Kadodon. The beasts are quite bold and enter the Yegin village almost nightly. Most of the villages are surrounded by high bamboo fences, and men and cattle seek shelter within the enclosures long before dusk.

AMATEUR dealers in old China, writes the "Pioneer," should now be most careful in their selection of what are apparently genuine of old pieces offered for sale in India. A case recently occurred in which £1,500 was paid for what seemed absolutely genuine pieces, one vase alone costing £600. These were taken to England, and on examination by Christy's expert and the South Kensington Museum authorities, they were pronounced to be excellent imitations of old ware, but absolutely worthless from the collector's point of view. There seems to have been no suspicion on the part of either buyer or seller in this country that the China was not genuine. The particular vase looks almost exactly like a piece at South Hensington, showing how cleverly the work of imitation was carried out. If the truth could be known it would probably be found that these false pieces are being turned out in considerable numbers in China at the present time. They are not shipped direct to India apparently, and this makes it most difficult to trace their history.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

[BY EDITH SEARLE GROSSMANN.]

THE question of enfranchising women in England has now, for the first time, come within the sphere of political possibilities. With over three hundred members of Parliament pledged in its favour, and with a number of working women only too zealous in urging their claims, it will probably not be very long before the mother-country follows the example of her Australasian colonies. Colonial experience of femle suffrage, if it does nothing else, ought at least to dissipate any fears of political or social disasters. No great experiment has ever passed off more quietly or created less of an upheaval, says Mrs. Grossman in the Empire Review.

As soon as the Bill became law, all opposition died away. Even the extreme Conservative ladies, whose sad case in being driven to vote against their will had long been exposed to public pity, now welcomed martyrdom with resignation and even zeal. Occasionally an inveterate praiser of past times publishes in some paper at a safe distance from the colony an account of the deplorable mischief done by the measure, but the community itself has settled down contentedly under the new system, and has discovered, with some surprise, that things remain very much as before. There have been changes, but nothing in the nature either of a catastrophe or a millenium.

New Zealand, which had been the first country within the Empire to open her University to women, was also the pioneer in granting them the vote. This right was won partly by agitation among the sex concerned, and partly by concession from the sex that had the power to grant. In using the term agitation, it is only fair to guard against conveying any impression of noisiness or disorder. The victory was won without loss of dignity among its advocates. Their motto, as a member of the National Council explained, was evolution not revolution. No speakers were interrupted by them, and no forced visits paid to private houses. There was, indeed, and still is, rather an excess than an absence of diffidence, and the difficulty was to draw them forward. The most zealous workers amongst them were sincerely desirous of having not only women, but all the best that is meant by womanhood represented in the State. Their chief mistake was the natural one of all untried enthusiasts, they greatly overestimated the good that would be brought about. Women, they argued, have a higher moral standard than men, and their influence cannot fail to purify and elevate public life. But from the first they stood firmly on the broad general principle that each sex, like every class, understands best its own interests and has a just claim to be represented in the State. New Zealand had manhood suffrage, excluding only legal infants, imbeciles and convicts, and nothing but prejudice still continued to bar women. More than once a suggestion was made—as it has been in England—of giving a qualified franchise to women. One person advised enfranchising women who had a certain amount of property, and another recommended confining the right to University graduates. "The change might be made gradually," it was argued, "and at the same time we can ensure the women's vote not outweighing the men's. But such restrictions are altogether opposed to the spirit of modern democracy, and it was felt to be absurd that the voting power should be common to all classes of men, but amongst women should be confined to a propertied or educated aristocracy. Such proposition found favour with neither one side nor the other.

Amongst women the propaganda was carried on with a good deal of quiet activity. Letters and articles were sent to the newspapers discussing the question on logical grounds and combating objections. Printed leaflets were distributed amongst friends and acquaintances, and speeches were made at public or semi-public meetings. Finally a petition was drawn up, and in some districts a house-to-house canvass was made. Some 31,000 signatures were thus obtained. But I am inclined to think that personal influence, acting often simply through private conversation, or correspondence, did more than anything else to bring about a change of feeling. Intellectual women turned men into champions of their sex. It was chiefly male politicians who fought in the public arena, but it was women who inspired them. The leader of the movement, Mrs. Kate Shepherd, is one of those whose intensity of conviction is bound to convert others. For some years she worked unceasingly, never losing sight of her object. When in 1893 the Bill became law, she was obliged to travel and recruit her health, which had been severely taxed by her efforts.

Every argument that is now being brought forward in England was urged then in New Zealand by the opponents of the suffrage, and every argument was fairly met. Woman's place, said the anti-suffragists, is at home, and her duty is to be a wife and mother. To this the other side replied, "Men are husbands and fathers, but these functions (though coupled with earning the livelihood) do not interfere with an intelligent interest in politics and recording their vote once in three years." "Women have no right to vote because they cannot serve in the army," was a singularly pointless argument in the colonies, where there are only volunteer corps, joined by a very small fraction of the community, and where even that fraction is not at all likely ever to show its prowess. "To be consistent you should then disenfranchise all who cannot bear arms," said the woman's party. A much more specious objection was that "all womanly women" dislike the franchise. "Then let them leave it to those who will use it," was the natural reply, followed by a counter-reply that if this were done the unwomanly women would swamp the elections and get things all their own way. There was it must be admitted a large amount of truth in the statement that the majority were either indifferent or hostile to the franchise. A number did not know what it meant, and waited for some one to tell them what to do. But any knowledge of historical movements might have shown that there is nearly always an inert mass which simply wants to let things alone, but which falls in with any change readily enough as soon as it is an accomplished fact. An effective minority counts in the end for more than a passive majority. So members of Parliament began to feel, and the enfranchisement of women, long derided as an empirical absurdity, came to be recognised as within the sphere of practical politics. Within the House the most energetic champions were, in its earlier stages, Sir Julius Vogel, Sir William Fox, Mr. Ballance, and during the crisis itself, Sir John Hall and Sir Robert Stout.

From the first, female suffrage was closely connected with the cause of temperance. Just as in America, in regard to the abolition of slavery, a body of earnest women in New Zealand now demanded representation in the government because they were confronted with an evil which was protected by the State and which men alone either would not or could not bring to an end. The Women's Christian Temperance Union also supplied the suffragists with a ready-made organisation, and when meetings were held and speeches delivered, it was generally under auspices of that association. It is difficult to say whether the connection did the cause more harm than good. The Prohibition (or total abstinence) party has always been a strong one in New Zealand, and it was solidly in favour of the suffrage; but on the other hand, it roused up the liquor trade to a most formidable antagonism. The fact that twelve years after the enfranchisement Prohibition still seems almost as far off as ever, suggests that the mutual help has been rather doubtful. And closed as the connection was with Prohibition, it was an absolutely essential one. Some of the women workers were not Prohibitionists, and one or two minor societies, like the newly-founded Canterbury Women's Institute, took the matter up independently of the W.C.T.U. The platform adopted by some of the leaders was this: We want the franchise as a means of civil equality. Temperance is one illustration of the need we have of it.

(Continued on page 6.)

TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

CRUISER DESPATCHED.

Sultan Condemned.

GRAVE SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The British Cabinet has considered the Sinai question and decided to despatch the cruiser Minerva from the Mediterranean to Elarish, to investigate the removal of the boundary pillars by the Turks. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between London and Constantinople. The Government is fully determined to insist on the Turks withdrawing from Egyptian territory. The situation is regarded as grave.

The "Times" in an article regrets to say that the situation which the Sultan has wantonly created has become graver, and mentions a report that the Turks have removed the beacons on the frontier at El Arish. It adds, "It is impossible we can long continue to tolerate acts of this kind, which directly encourage unrest and which certain intriguers at Cairo, some in high positions, are foolishly endeavouring to promote."

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The "Temps" in an article says that France will heartily support England in the Turco-Egyptian imbroglio, as England supported France at Algeciras.

ENGLAND AND THE PORTE.

Lord Cromer's Reforms.

FRENCH ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The "Times" discusses Lord Cromer's scheme of reform and says that from its statesmanlike breadth of view and rigid impartiality deserves the attentive and sympathetic examination of all well-wishers of Egypt.

The Paris "Temps" condemns Lord Cromer's criticisms on the Mixed Tribunals, and says his lordship's scheme of amendment impairs the moral and material position of the Powers in Egypt.

REVOLT AT TUNIS.

Fanatic Rising.

ORDER RESTORED.

News from Tunis states that a lot of fanatics there have revolted and murdered a Frenchman, and his wife and servant and seized two others. They also attacked the Government offices in the town of Thala, but were repulsed by the Europeans, who killed twelve and wounded ten of them.

LATER.

Latest from Tunis says that order has been restored at Thala.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT NAPLES.

Visit to Vesuvius.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra have arrived at Naples.

LATER.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta received Their Majesties at Naples, and accompanied them on a motor-car to the Vesuvian villages. The roads are masses of chocolate coloured mud and the villages mud-heaps. Their Majesties gave £800 to the sufferers.

The King and Queen of England revisited Vesuvius to-day, but the badness of the roads deferred them from ascending.

THE UNREST IN FRANCE.

Suspects Searched.

LABOURITES, ROYALISTS AND CLERICALS.

The Police have searched the residences of the Labour, Royalist and Clerical leaders and the offices of the Clerical journals, in Paris, suspecting them of fomenting strike troubles in the North of France.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

M. Clemenceau, interviewed yesterday, said that the domiciliary searches have proved that the Bonapartist and Royalist Agents in combination with the Anarchists have fomented the strikes, with a view of influencing the election on the 6th proximo.

SITUATION IN NATAL.

Grows More Serious.

ANOTHER TRIBE IN REVOLT.

The situation in Natal is growing more serious owing to the revolt of Sigananda tribe, which hostilely received Dinisulu's chief Induana.

The Europeans, in Swaziland, are alarmed and have sent a request for protection to the authorities.

THE CARD-ROOM HANDS IN MANCHESTER.

Five Per Cent Advance.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The cotton employers in Manchester, have agreed to a five per cent. advance to the card-room hands.

THE TEA DUTY.

Reduction Anticipated.

The "Tribune" understands that the ensuing Budget will take off twopence from the tea duty.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRES.

Insurance Losses.

THIRTEEN MILLIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Until the official statements are published the liabilities of individual British Insurance Companies over the San Francisco fires are only surmisable. According to the "Times," there will be a total outside thirteen millions sterling and that probably seven millions will settle all claims.

The loss of the New Zealand Insurance Company is approximately estimated at from £175,000 to £200,000.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

At a meeting of the Union Assurance Company the Chairman said that the San Francisco claims would be settled without delay and the anxiety, as regards the reserves, was needless. He preferred to reserve making a statement with respect to the actual liabilities.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

Sir E. Satow's Services.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its Peking correspondent, stating that an Anglo-Chinese Agreement, embodying the adhesion of China to the Tibetan Convention was signed yesterday, but the negotiations were concluded on the 23rd instant.

The "Times" heartily congratulates Sir E. Satow on the successful conclusion of long and arduous negotiations, worthily completing a distinguished terms of service.

ELLEN TERRY'S JUBILEE.

Enthusiastic Proceedings.

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at Her Majesty's Theatre last night, when a handsome silver casket was presented to Miss Ellen Terry on the occasion of her Jubilee.

THE MILAN EXHIBITION.

King Emmanuel formally opened the International Exhibition at Milan to-day.

KING ALFONSO'S COMING MARRIAGE.

Date Changed.

The date of King Alfonso's marriage has been changed to the 31st May.

HIGH PRICE FOR COTTON.

Scinde cotton grown from Egyptian seed has been sold in Liverpool at nine pence per pound.

THE ETHIOPIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

Mr. Bourgeois is appointing a Commissioner to consider the Ethiopian Railway Question.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Successful Beyond Expectations.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Russian loan has been successful beyond expectations in England and France.

COURT DEFIED.

ASSERTS ITS AUTHORITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

Before Mr. Justice Sale at High Court yesterday Mr. Longmuir applied for a warrant for the arrest of a H. Moffat an attesting witness in the case of John F. Curado deceased. The attorney said that a serving clerk of his firm went to Messrs. Traill and Co's, where Moffat is employed, to serve him with a subpoena to attend Court on 27th instant, but Moffat not only refused to take the subpoena but turned the man out and declined to receive a fee of Rs. 4 which was tendered to him. His lordship directed Moffat to pay the costs incurred in the proceedings, remarking that this would serve as a punishment for disobeying the orders of the Court.

THE DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, APRIL 28.

The evidence, in this case, to-day consisted of a few formal witnesses only. The important evidence was that of Head Constable Gawa Penchok who said he was told to disguise himself as a Bhutia, and finding Gumandez coming up in a suspicious manner below Lebong, he accosted him and finding blood on his right sleeve handed him over to Inspector Daly. In cross-examination he said the clothes were not shown to any outsider on the way to Phoobsering. Witness, admitted having some years ago, been fined Rs. 25 for wrongfully confining a man. Sub-Inspector Laldhun deposed to having found a small kukri in a store-room. During his cross-examination he said that on the night of the 17th, he remained at Phoobsering in the house of Hiralal. Gumandez's wife had not told him that a large kukri was concealed in the roof. Witness said it was not a fact that he had frightened away the relations of accused, who had come to help.

CALCUTTA, APRIL, 29.

The proceedings in the Darjeeling murder case were continued yesterday. Many witnesses were examined. Phekoo, a coolie woman, stated that she had seen accused return and on the second occasion Maita had a lantern in her hand.

A MAHARAJA'S MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NANDOD, APRIL 28.

Last night with great pomp the marriage of Maharana Kumar Kiratsinhji's daughter with Narsinhji, son of the Maharaja of the Devgadh Baria took place and the procession of Cavalry and Infantry soldiers took place. The bridegroom was seated on an elephant. Sirdars sent deputations from Rutlam, Indore, Baroda, Gondal, Limbdi, Sailla Palitana, Vansda and Dharampore.

PERSIAN SCHOLARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

Mr. Dawhurst, I. C. S., United Provinces, and Captain Ferrar, Assistant Commissioner of Punjab Commission, have obtained the degree of honour in Persian and have been awarded a donation of Rs. 4,000.

FAMINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The numbers in receipt of famine relief in the United Provinces during the week ending April 21st, were 197,000, as compared with 200,000 the previous week. The total numbers, for the whole country, are 502,619, which is 2,945 in excess of the previous week.

BURMA COAST LIGHT DUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

The pro-forma annual accounts of the Burma Coast Light Dues for the year 1904 to 1905 exhibit a profit of Rs. 165,946 and the Governor-General in the exercise of his power conferred by Burma Coast Light Act had to reduce the rate at which the Coast Light Dues are leviable from one anna and six pies to one anna and two pies per ton burden.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LICENSE OFFICER'S CASE.

ACQUITTAL DUE TO OLD AGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 27.

To-day, the Third Presidency Magistrate dismissed the case in which Jogendra Chandra Bose, late Deputy License Officer, Calcutta Corporation, was charged with criminal misappropriation of three sums, totalling a trifle over Rs. 33. The Court held that the omission of entries was due to neglect or fraud of the clerk and bailiffs concerned for which the accused was responsible as head of the department, but he could not make him criminally liable for want of supervision due to old age. The accused was acquitted.

AFFRAY WITH RAILWAY COOLIES.

EXCITEMENT AT KIDDERPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A shocking accident occurred at Kidderpore on Thursday evening, resulting in the death of a coolie, who, while crossing the railway line, was crushed between the buffers of a train. Other coolies instantly assaulted the locomotive staff, and A. H. Agar, assistant yard foreman of the engine staff, was afraid to work at night, and only did so when some policemen were placed on duty by prevent a disturbance.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

PROPOSED POWERS AND PRIVILEGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Among the proposed changes in the powers and privileges of the Presidency Banks there was included a proposal that when desirable these banks should be empowered to borrow in the London Market. This proposal has, it is understood, been dropped, while the remaining changes are still under consideration.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Macfarlane, Imperial Library, is granted privilege leave of six weeks.

Port Blair.—The services of Mr. Merk, Chief Commissioner, Andamans, are replaced at the disposal of Punjab, and Major H. A. Browning is appointed Chief Commissioner.

The Rev. F. E. D. Cobbold, Senior Chaplain, is permitted to retire from the service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forests.—Mr. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator, Andamans, is transferred to Bengal and Mr. Trafford from Bengal to the Andamans.

Mr. W. C. Peake, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Sir Francis Younghusband is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department.

Captain Ellwood, 31st Lancers, is appointed inspecting officer, Central India Imperial Service Corps, vice Major Stainworth.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major F. T. C. Hughes, officiates Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.

Mr. Dentith, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasures, is granted privilege leave of three months, Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen will officiate.

Mr. Jacob, Assistant Accountant-General, U. P., and H. C. King, Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant General, U. P., are granted six months' leave.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Tulloch is appointed to act Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, vice Mr. Gorman; Mr. O'Grady acts as Third Assistant Director; Mr. Chard as fourth Assistant Director and Mr. Sheridan as First Assistant Director of Post Offices.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hypher is appointed Registrar.

The following promotions are made in the Indian Medical Services:—Majors P. Hehir L. J. Pesani, W. R. Edwards C. MacTaggart, G. T. H. Bell, J. T. Daly, H. Fooks, E. Hudson A. W. Dawson, W. H. Robinson, to be Lieut.-Colonels; and Captains G. Lamb, H. Burden, C. H. Bowle, Evans, J. Fisher, E. S. Peck, S. A. Harris, E. C. Macleod, C. Thomson, D. W. Sutherland and W. Selby to be Majors.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. J. M. Hartley, Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Assam Railway, is granted leave of eight months; Babu B. C. Ghose to officiate.

MOVEMENT OF R. I. M. VESSELS.

The Royal Indian Marine steamers Mayo and Minto will be relieved on the following approximate dates:—The Mayo by the Dalhousie about 20th May, and the Minto by the Mayo about 23rd May. The Minto on being relieved will return to Bombay. The Dalhousie will leave Bombay on or about 10th May for Rangoon.

THE BARISAL INCIDENT.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A mass meeting, numbering fully fifteen thousand people, was held last evening at Bagh Bazar in the compound of Rai Pashupati Nath Bose's house to protest against the action of the Barisal Authorities. Mr. Norendra, editor of the "Mirror" presided. The following resolutions were passed:—(1) "That this meeting records its emphatic protest against the highhanded arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings of Barisal authorities in committing an unprovoked assault upon the delegates of the Provincial Conference in the exercise of a constitutional right and subsequently breaking up the Conference under the threat of police violence; that in opinion this meeting there was not the shadow of a justification for these extraordinary proceedings which have created a sense of widespread unrest and indignation and have demonstrated the fact that the Partition of Bengal, instead of being an administrative boon, has put an end to constitutional government in new province and has been followed by police lawlessness and magisterial oppression without a parallel in the annals of British rule in Bengal; (2) that in the opinion of this meeting the Government of Assam and East Bengal has forfeited the confidence and respect of all friends of constitutional government and its title to the co-operation of the people in the task of Government."

The "Statesman" publishes a letter from Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, retired Civilian, and now in Baroda, on the subject of the Barisal incident, in which he says that if he were in Mr. Emerson's chair he would have followed quite a different policy.

OUTRAGE AT CHITTAGONG.

QUEEN'S STATUE DEFILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 29.

A Chittagong correspondent says that on 24th instant a marble statue of Queen Victoria, situated in Municipal park was found besmeared, blackened and disfigured with coal tar or some other material. The statue is about two minutes' walk from the general police station. A reward of a hundred rupees has been offered with a view to secure the offender.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 29.

In the Boxing tournament five contests were finally fought out last night and all proved very interesting. Lance Corpl. Smith of the Lincolns very easily disposed of Dr. Rogers of the Dorsets in first round of the final of the Heavy Weights. The tournament is now drawing to its conclusion and to-morrow will be the last night when prizes will be given away.

The following are results of yesterday's fight:—

Boys' competition. Final.—Boy Upshon, 77th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, versus Boy Mills, Durhams. Upshon won.

Bantam Weights:—Private Shaw, East Lancs, versus Private Wilson, Royal Scots; Wilson won.

Light Weights. 3rd round:—Corporal Sanderson, Leicesters, beat Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Bombardier Chapman, G. Battery R. H. A., beat Driver Imber, 40th Battery, R. F. A.

Lance Corporal Cunningham, Leicesters, beat Gunner Lyons, 33rd Battery R. F. A.

Heavy Weights. Final.—Lance Corporal Smith, Lincolns, versus Dr. Rogers, Dorsets. Smith knocked his opponent in the first round by flooring him with a thunderer across his head and won.

Officers' Middle Weights. Final.—In the fight between Lieutenant Noke, R. A. M. C. and Lieutenant Norton, 10th Grenadiers, in the first round honours were absolutely easy, exchanges being great. In the second round Noke rushed Norton for all he was worth and floored him down. In the third round Norton was hopelessly beaten and Noke won.

Light Weights. Final.—This was between Lieutenant Carlisle, 114th Mahrattas, and, Captain Cowie, R. A. M. C. In the first round both went for each other; in the second round both seemed completely played out, but still they fought on hitting out feebly; in the last round both started dreadfully groggy and were completely dead beat all through the round when the verdict was announced for Cowie; his opponent was absolutely winded; it was really a good fight.

Middle Weights. Semi-final.—Sergeant Ranger, Gymnastic Staff, beat Sergeant Thomas, Leicesters. Private Robertson Leicesters, beat Private Mulholland, 93rd Highlanders

Feather Weights. 3rd Round.—Driver Hunt, 49th Battery R. F. A. beat Private Smith, Durhams. Private Richardson, Leicesters, beat Gunner Wood, 8th Mountain Battery. Private Blake, Middlesex, beat Lance Corporal Langthorn, East Lancs.

THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

CASE PROCEEDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 28.

The case in which Nathu Motiram, Marwadi, and N. S. Balhe, a clerk employed in the Subordinate Judges's Court, Haveli, stand charged with the theft of certain court documents and with abetment of the same was resumed on to-day before Mr. H. F. Carvalho City Magistrate.

Five more witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The first of these, Vishnu Pandurang, a postman in the City Post Office, Kusba Peth, said that one Kisharchand Savlaram among others used to write for people coming to the Post Office. He had been doing so far some short time past.

He had lately been prevented by the Post Master from doing so. The stamp on the cover with which enclosed the court papers was dated the 23rd February last. Kisharchand Savlaram, the next witness, deposed that he was a sweetmeat seller who was in the habit of writing postcards, addressing letters &c. for people attenting the City Post Office. He had done this before taking up his present work of sweetmeat seller some fifteen day ago. He had written the address on the cover containing the postcards under the instructions of the first accused, the Marwari. The first accused brought the stamp which was fixed on the cover. He was taken by the police to Chinchwad and identified the first accused among a number of others. This was about a week or ten days ago.

Chintaman Balkrishna, Kulkarni of the villages of Khedgaum, examined, said that he was taken by the Chief Constable of the City Police to be present at a panchnama which was held on the 15th instant when the houe of the first accused was searched and when a post card and memo written by the second accused were found.

Ahmed Ali Russulji, seller of account books in the City, said that the first accused came to his shop last Devali and purchased two books for ten annas. The book (produced in Court) was sold by him. It was a custom to give a sheet of the paper of which the book was made to every purchaser. The cover now shown to me is made of paper of the same description.

Vinayek Chintaman, a Brahmin stamp vendor at the City Post Office, examined, said that the police in instituting enquiries showed him the cover and asked him if he knew who had addressed the cover. He said he did not and suggested that other stamp vendors about the place might be asked. The handwriting was found not to be that of any of the other stamp vendors at the Post Office.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The cross-examination of all the witnesses has been reserved. The case will be resumed on Monday next

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DRIVER PROSECUTED: ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 27.

Driver Twiss of G. I. P. Railway was placed before Mr. Vernon, First Assistant Collector, by Mr. Pett, Inspector, Railway Police, who is prosecuting the accused on a charge of negligence. Mr. Binning, Barrister, appeared for the accused. The alleged facts for the prosecution were that the accused was Driver of No. 178 transhipping train on 27th ultimo; he had, at Hadapsar, after detaching a wagon been shunting it instead of proceeding onward when the line clear was obtained; he backed the train, the rear colliding with the dead end which derailed the rear brake and damaged some of the rolling stock. The Guard stated the train arrived at 1-15 where he had a wagon to detach. This was drawn ahead, he could not get line clear as the Mail was coming After the Mail left he obtained line clear and left the station at 3, having being detained at the station from 1-55. The brakes were partly on. Before the brake struck the dead end which was about five minutes after three, when he observed the train rolling back, fourteen wagons were marked sick.

The accused in reply to the Court said that the accident was due to oversight. On the morning of the accident there was some shunting to perform, after completing which he backed the train for precedence of No. 8 Down Mail. On arrival of the Mail at Loni, line clear was given to start the train and as the fireman was putting on fire at the time, with the engine blowing and it being pitch dark night he did not realise he was going backwards or forwards. On finding his error he immediately applied the brake and reversed the engine, but having a load of 500 tons he pulled backwards which resulted in colliding with the dead end. He proceeded to see what occurred and found only the rear brake off the line which he tried to get derailed, but failed owing to the rails having diverged from the result of the accident. He next examined the men in the train who were said to be injured and found only a cut on one of the syces' head which appeared more to have been caused by the kick of a horse. The accused further said he had experience as driver for seven years and sixteen years' locomotive experience. At the time of the accident he did not observe any signals given by the station officials.

The Magistrate then framed a charge against the accused for negligence of which the accused pleaded not guilty.

The defence calling no witnesses Mr. Pett in closing the case for the railway observed that the present case was one of simple facts. Here they had an intelligent driver of goods train which reached Hadapsar at 1 a. m. on the morning of 27th, when a wagon had to be detached. There was no excessive work nor was there any want of time which in any way interfered with the accused discharging the duties. There was on this train some horses belonging to the Government stud and two syces were injured, though fortunately slightly.

Mr. Binning, replying for the accused, said that there was no offence and no evidence that anybody's life was put in danger. There was no evidence for the prosecution to say that the wagons were so damaged and not able to run. The driver had already been fined by the Company and the case was one that the Court should deal in the lightest possible manner.

The Magistrate will give his judgment on Monday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Colonel Wapshare, 30th Lancers, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Roberts, Essex Regiment, and Lieutenant Simcox, East Surrey Regiment, are permitted to resign their commissions.

Brigadier General Grey, Commanding the Jhelum Brigade is granted 6 1/2 months' leave out of India.

Colonel E. S. Hastings, 92nd Punjabis, is granted 8 months combined leave out of India.

The annual Royal Artillery dinner at Simla will take place at the United Service Club on the 15th June.

THE Musketry Returns in India last year showed that the Cavalry were shooting better than the Infantry, this being the result of placing the two arms on an equality as regards their rifles and the quantity of ammunition sanctioned for the annual course. Reports from Home state that a similar state of things has declared itself there. In these circumstances we are likely to hear less of the advantages of Mounted Infantry, for it is obvious that if the Cavalry soldier is a better shot than his comrade in a foot regiment, he will be more useful on service when mobile bodies of troops have to be employed in large numbers. The system of training men for Mounted Infantry, both in England and India, is a bad one. They are taken from the ranks, put through a course of equitation at one or other of the schools, and then sent back to their regiments. Thereafter they are attached annually to some mounted unit for a few days, and their efficiency is thus believed to be secured. Both officers and men know that this kind of casual training does not give good results; and there is the further drawback that in a great campaign the Mounted Infantry companies would lack cohesion, as they would be drawn from battalions widely scattered and be thrown hastily into the field under officers who had never worked together in peace time. They would probably have nothing in common except their equipment. For practical purposes the Cavalry would be far more useful now that their musketry has reached such a high level.

As we stated some time ago, writes "Allahabad paper" the supply of recruits from the Punjab for the Native Army has not yet seriously fallen off, some races hitherto left out in the cold having now been given their chance of enlistment. But the ravages of plague have not had their full effect, and two or three years hence there will inevitably be a shortage of men. This is due to the fact that the mortality has been exceptionally heavy among boys just in their teens, who would have grown into jowans ready to join the colours at eighteen or nineteen years of age. The deaths among the younger female population have been similarly very numerous, and this must inevitably affect the birth-rate for a long time to come. The Sikhs have suffered more than any other class, for plague has been exceptionally severe in the districts where the followers of Nanak are most in evidence. The military authorities are keeping a most careful watch upon the recruiting returns from all centres in the Punjab, the figures being carefully scrutinised. The attractions of the Canal Colonies have also to be considered, as the demand for well-paid labour the increases with every thousand acres put under cultivation, The men who take up plots find that every members of the family is needed on the land; and the results obtained by cultivating wheat and cotton are so good that the younger man have no necessity to seek military service as in the past. The sword is being turned almost literally into the ploughshare in the Punjab; and the Government will soon have to face an increase in the pay of the Native soldier if the army is to be kept up to full strength, and the material in the ranks maintained at the high standard which has hitherto obtained. It is a question that cannot remain in the background much longer, and Lord Kitchener in his Budget speech plainly foreshadowed some action being taken at no distant date.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

How Electric Traction Pays.

AMERICA'S OUTPUT OF STEEL.

EAST INDIAN INDIGO.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE accounts of two street traction companies operating in cities situated so widely apart as Buenos Ayres and Calcutta exhibit a singular series of parallel features. The companies are both holding their meetings to-day, both were converted from horse to electric traction and obtained new concessions seven years ago, and they each exemplify the advantage derived from that process, since from dividends ranging only from 2 to 3 per cent. on the results of horse traction, they are both paying 8 per cent. for the year 1905. The Anglo-Argentine Tramways Company's accounts disclose an enormous increase in business, for in two years the receipts have more than doubled, the gross earnings in 1903 having been 323,994 l., while for 1905 the amount is 720,483 l. As compared with 1904, the net revenue amount to 167,994 l. against 174,003 l., which enables the directors to carry 20,000 l. to reserve fund, and to repeat the dividend of 8 per cent., while the carry-forward is increased from 5,922 l. to 10,214 l. The ordinary shares of 5 l. each are quoted at 9 1-8, and give a return of 4 1-2 per cent. The 5 1-2 per cent. cumulative preference shares, which, of course, possess an ample margin of security, are quoted at 6, the return being exactly 5 per cent. It is clear from this that the ordinary shares are expected to give a higher return.

The Calcutta Company presents a more striking example of the profitable results from electric working. Formed in 1880, it paid for twenty years irregular dividends of 2 to 3 per cent., the last five years of horse traction, from 1895 to 1899 inclusive, actually yielding no dividend at all. Since 1900 the dividend has steadily advanced from 3 per cent. to the 8 per cent. paid for the last two years. For 1905 the net revenue amounted to 69,838 l. as compared with 63,513 l. for 1904; and though charges were somewhat heavier, the directors are able to put 10,000 l to the depreciation fund, bringing it up to a total of 53,668 l. The company has been involved in heavy capital expenditure for large extensions; but as the dividend is nevertheless maintained and the extensions are just about to be opened for traffic, the benefit from the outlay will accrue in the current and succeeding years. That this is anticipated is proved, as in the case of the Argentine company by the low yield on the shares, which are also of 5 l. each, and at the current quotation of 9 1-2 return only 4 5-16 per cent.

Business is brisk in the wholesale clothing industry the spring trade is in full swing, and all the machinery is fully employed. The output on Easter account has been considerably above the average, as stocks in the hands of the retailers had fallen low, and had to be replenished to meet the holiday trade. Favourable weather is the only thing necessary to ensure a steady run of business throughout the summer months, for the manufacturing districts are prosperous. Wholesale clothiers complain that they have some difficulty in executing orders owing to the delay on the part of the woollen and trimming manufacturers, who seem to be largely oversold and unable to deliver to time. In addition to the improvement in the home demand there is a decided change for the better in the shipping branch, particularly on South African account. Cape stocks are low and the orders coming forward, although small, are numerous. Storekeepers out there are now buying in smaller quantities, but oftener than formerly, a change which is all to the good, as the smaller engagements are easier to take up and the storekeepers avoid the risk of dead stocks. Remittances are coming forward freely and money seems to be more plentiful with the retailer. This has established a feeling of confidence and the wholesale houses are pushing the business to its fullest extent.

An extraordinary output of steel in America during 1905 is revealed by the recently published figures. The production of steel approaches 20,000,000 tons (19,912,000), showing over six million tons increase on 1904 and 100 per cent increase over 1900. To double a steel output of 10,000,000 tons in five years is a feat which would have been considered impossible had anyone ventured to predict it five years ago. The crucible steel returns are not yet in, but these will no doubt bring the total over 20,000,000 tons. With the output of Germany and Great Britain the grant total is more than thirty-five million tons of steel. The rapid decline in the use of iron as iron is nowhere more effectively shown than in these steel figures. America produced somewhat less than twenty-three million tons of pig-iron, and, only the odd three millions were employed for the various purposes where iron is still used. In Germany even a larger proportion of the total output of pig iron was used for steel making purposes. In Great Britain, however, only about 50 per cent of our pig-iron is used for conversion into steel.

We need not be distressed about the bad weather in the cotton belt, thought a good deal has been made of it lately. The New Orleans "Picayune" of March 26 says:—"Naturally no damage was done to cotton except in the extreme southern portions of Texas." The "Financial Review" report cabled last Friday said that the week's weather had been "more favourable." This does not leave much time for destructive influences, and we may take it, perhaps, that this preliminary attempt to discredit the new cotton crop is negligible. The "Picayune" says further:—"It is undoubtedly a fact that crop preparations were much more advanced prior to the rains of the past few weeks than was the case last year, and should the weather now become more settled there is no reason why the cotton crop should not make an early and favourable start. The start this year seems to have been earlier than usual, because there has been a general eagerness to get to work early and plant a good-sized crop. It is said, however, that there is every desire to grow a liberal corn crop, and the available land is, after all, limited.

One of the latest comers into the fire-insurance field is the National Burglary Insurance Corporation Limited, established in 1892. This fourteen-year-old company, which possesses a subscribed capital amounting to £50,000, has built up a successful business, represented by a premium income of £41,000. It is not very long since the Corporation began to issue a combined fire and burglary policy and it is now proposed to augment the capital of the concern in order to cope with fire insurance upon general lines. It has been freely suggested in more than one quarter that the attention of the Ocean Accident, Law Accident, and other casualty companies has been directed towards fire insurance as a retaliatory measure due to the incursion into their domain of the large fire office. Be that as it may, there is undoubtedly a wide field for fire underwriting at present, and, if it is economically and cautiously worked, more than a fair chance of a profit. In no instance will the operations of these new fire-insurance traders be watched with such close interest as in the case of the Ocean. With its ample funds, far-extending connections, and complete organisation, the established offices can hardly view the new competitor with indifference. Whether or no the Ocean will fall into line with the tariff companies has not yet been determined, but whatever course is decided upon the vigour and enterprise which have characterised the Corporation since its inception in 1871 give every promise that the new powers obtained will prove in the working to be rather more than merely nominal.

The prosperous condition of Egypt seems to be reflected in the directors' report of the Egyptian Estates Company, the first annual general meeting of which was held in London yesterday. Though the Company was registered on March 3, 1905, it appears that the average period for which the subscribed capital has been available does not exceed six months, and the 10 per cent. dividend on the ordinary shares is at the rate of about 20 per cent. per annum. In addition to this the whole

of the preliminary expenses (£23,931) have been written off and over £160,000 has been placed to reserve. The new year begins with £9,189 carried forward and an assurance that the lands and properties which figure at cost in the balance-sheet, have already greatly appreciated. The writing off of the preliminary expenses and the reserve fund, however, are due to premiums received on the issue of ordinary shares, which amounted to £126,071. The total capital subscribed is £430,921 for ordinary shares, £1,000 for deferred shares, and £150,000 for debentures.

Mail advices from Shanghai dated March 8 report the departure of the first direct steamers for Tentsin. The shipments of piece-goods were restricted by the high rates of freight, and included the following:—American goods: 38,560 pieces of sheetings, 41,320 pieces of shirtings, 16,515 pieces of drills, and 4,200 pieces of jeans; total, 62,595 pieces. English goods; 45,520 pieces of grey shirtings, 2,680 pieces of jeans, 1,050 pieces of T-cloths, 5,150 pieces of bleached T-cloths, 26,500 pieces of white shirtings, 5,520 pieces of prints, 7,480 pieces of black Italians, 5,280 pieces of Turkey rede, 2,700 pieces of figured lastings, 1,100 pieces of white muslins, and 3,568 pieces of miscellaneous fabrics; total, 106,448 pieces. There was no news of the Tientsin market, the port of Newchwang was not expected to be open before March 25, and the Corean demand was disappointing. The river trade was improving but slowly, although the prospects were brighter, and it was reported that eight million taels had already been subscribed towards the projected railway from Hankow to Szechuen.

The congestion of stocks in the Shanghai godowns continues to be very troublesome, but no doubt it is mainly a result of the severe winter which has retarded the opening of the season in Corea, Northern China, and Manchuria. Since the end of February, when the rains ceased, deliveries appear to have the greatly improved. Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., writing on the 8th ult., say that the dealers see just as well as importers the dire necessity for getting goods away from the port as early as possible to relieve the present strain on the storage accommodation, but meanwhile fresh cargoes are arriving in a most inconvenient manner. Nor is that the only trouble arising from the congestion. Buyers, or their shipping agents, find the greatest difficulty in getting delivery of goods called for by the importers' delivery orders and passes. This has led to irregularities in some instances in shipping the exact numbers of the bales called for by those passes and these documents are being frequently confiscated by the Customs in consequence. This is bound to lead to endless troubles and confusion. Great complaints are being made of the non-clearance of large quantities of certain classes of white shirtings that have been in stocks now for the best part of a year. They appear to have gone quite out of demand, and their old markets will know them no more. The fickleness of fashion in this trade is not realised as it should be, and is a strong argument against the propensity to overdo things.

The quantity of East Indian indigo catalogued for the second quarterly sales held in London this week was very small—only 550 chests against 1,450 at the April sales last year. Before the auction 73 chests were sold and withdrawn, and of the remainder 170 chests represented remnants dust, and washing which were not in demand. Messrs. H. S. Wilcocks and Co. report that statistical position from the dyers' point of view is dangerously strong, and the efforts of buyers to secure parcels on the basis of prices ruling at the last sale met with little success, and 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance was frequently paid for shapely colourly indigo. Planters appear fully to appreciate the probability of higher rates in the near future owing to shortage of supply, and the higher prices which they demanded in the salesroom without response have since been paid privately for several parcels. The general opinion of the market is that there will be a gradual hardening of prices over the next few months, owing to the unprecedentedly small stocks of indigo both here and abroad. Only 147 chests were sold at the London auctions—about one-ninth of the sales five years ago—and the stock is 2,598 chests, as compared with 4,537 last year. This year's crop is estimated at only 20,000 maunds, little more than half last year's crop, one third of the crop of 1904 and less than one-fourth that of 1902, or one-fifth that of 1901, which amounted to 111,670 chests.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Continued from page 4.)

Another connection was that with the Labour party. On the whole that party was in favour of the franchise, but they certainly were not unanimous. At a public meeting held in Christchurch about a year before the new Act was passed, I remember a Labour member speaking against the franchise and carrying the rougher class present so strongly with him, that the suffragists (who were men) had some difficulty in getting a fair hearing. There were also Conservative members in the House much more friendly than the majority of the Labour members. The truth is that there was up till the end a great deal of uncertainty and division of opinion amongst all ranks. It must be remembered that with the unimportant exception of Wyoming, New Zealand was the first country to take what was felt to be a leap in the dark.

Both in and out of parliament, women found as warm champions amongst men as amongst their own sex. And the opposition was not as bitter as it has been in some other countries. The columns even of Conservative newspapers were opened to both sides. But as the High Commissioner has himself stated, the motives which finally prevailed on the governments were not those of John Stuart Mill. The question was not one of pure justice or logic of conviction, but of political expediency. The measure was a Liberal one on the whole, and the Liberals were now inaugurating a new era in colonial politics. Still they kept hesitating. Perhaps a few even believed what was asserted in the Press that women are by nature Conservative, and might turn that the balance against State Socialism. More likely they were disturbed by the alliance between the suffragists and the Prohibition party. The struggle was a long one. First proposed in 1895, the franchise was brought forward by Mr. Ballance in 1879, and in 1893 under Mr. Seddon's ministry, Parliament, though still uncertain and hesitating, passed the Bill by a final majority of two. The example of New Zealand was followed by the States of the Australian Commonwealth.

The results of the enfranchisement have a peculiar interest just now when the English Parliament is beginning to consider the matter. An instantaneous change came over the conduct of elections. I will remember, when a very young girl, seeing an election mob come surging along the High Street of Christchurch, the policemen riding to and fro trying to disperse them, while women and children sought refuge in the nearest shops. Many years later, on the last election day under the old system, a number of schoolgirls and I, picnicing in the gardens on the hill above Wellington, amused ourselves by listening to the uproar in the town below. The noise certainly did no harm, but it was accompanied by drunkenness, and these occasions were too often celebrated, as Hogmanay is in the Canongate. The first election day after the new Act presented a transformation scene. It was kept as a general holiday, and fortunately the day was bright. Families and friends went together to the schoolrooms and to local post offices, fathers and mothers, daughters and sons, and often little children with them, all in their best attire, all cheerful and eagerly interested. Rowdyism completely disappeared from that date forward, on the day itself, and now when it shows at all, it is at night, when women are no longer abroad. This change augured well for the influence of women, but, unfortunately, in their hopes of raising the standard of political morality, the reformers have been disappointed. So far as morals go, things remains much as before in the colonial Houses of Parliament, and are neither better nor worse than if man alone were electors. What is a little singular, the victory has only slightly strengthened the temperance cause. The real reason for this, however, is not so much the indifference of the new electors, but the fact that the Trade Alliance exerts itself more and more to counterbalance their influence.

(To be concluded in our Wednesday's issue.)

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races were sailed on Saturday 28th instant in a fresh breeze from N.-N.-W.

A Class Handicap Race.—There were three starters, Sapphire, Turquoise and Melody. Sapphire was first across the line with Melody and Turquoise slightly astern. On the reach to Tucker Beacon, Turquoise took the lead with Melody close behind and after rounding the mark the Sapphire gave up.

During the remainder of the race the order of the two boats was the same, the Turquoise gradually increasing her lead, eventually winning with a good deal in hand.

"A" Class Handicap Race—Started at 3-30 p m.

Names of Boats	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival H M S	Time H M S
Sapphire..	Scr	Capt Muter, R E & Mr R H Hopkins	Gave up	
Melody ..	4 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 33 25	1 39 25
Turquoise.	Scr	Mr F J Preston	5 21 15	1 51 15

Course No 2=12·5 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m.—Wind N-N W, strength fresh—1st prize won by Turquoise.

B. Class Yachts.—The wind was blowing very fresh at the start, and of the four boats entered, Pixie, Trixie and Erin got well away together, Mannikin being left hopelessly behind. On the reach to Tucker Beacon, Trixie gradually drew ahead of Erin and Pixie, and they rounded the mark in the above order. It was a dead beat to the W.-N.-W. Buoy and Trixie drew further ahead of the other two boats Pixie overhauling and passing "Erin". The wind being evidently too strong for Mannikin as she was very far behind. Trixie rounded the W. N. W. Buoy with a very comfortable lead, but on the run to North Karanja Buoy, Pixie and Erin carried spinnakers and made up a lot of lost ground, Trixie however rounded the mark first. On the beat home Trixie maintained her lead and won first prize. Pixie coming in second,

"B" Class Handicap Race—Started at 3-45 p m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival H M S	Time H M S
Pixie.....	Scr	Mr H R Greaves	5 35 10	1 50 16
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	5 30 31	1 45 34
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland	5 38 4	1 53 4
Mannikin.	3 0	Officers R A	5 51 26	2 3 20

Course No 19=9·8 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind N N W, Strength fresh. 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Pixie saves an entrance fee.

The Tomtit Class and small boats Handicap brought out an entry of eight, and all the boats came up to the starting line in a fresh breeze from N.-N.-W. Lapwing was well placed and was first on the line. Immediately before gun fire Meg and Coralie collided; the former gave up and the latter did the same first after the start. It was practically a close haul to P. and O. Mooring Buoy "B" which was rounded first by Sayonara closely followed by Lapwing. Maud, Clutha and Tomtit followed in a bunch, the last named having to give the others room round the mark. On the dead run to H. Karanja there was no change in the order until the mark was close at hand, when Tomtit having taken a more windward course gybed over and managed to pass in front of Maud and astern of Clutha. The last named rather overstayed and being late with her gybe, Tomtit got the mark from her. On the beat into the Committee Vessel the weather conditions did not suit Sayonara, and she was passed by Lapwing, Maud and Tomtit. Lapwing did very well and finished the first round 2 1-2 minutes ahead of Maud which latter had secured a slight lead on Tomtit. On the short course Tomtit pulled up a bit and repassed Maud, but could not catch Lapwing who scored a good victory and took the Class Prize. The first and second Handicap went to Maud and Clutha respectively.

Names of Boats	Time Allces M S	Entered by	Time of Corrected Arrival H M S	Time H M S
Tomtit	7 30	Dr F M Gibson	5 46 16	1 38 46
Meg	7 30	Mr C H Byrne	Did not start	
Lapwing ...	11 30	Capt Goode & Capt R S J Gillespie R E	5 44 3	1 32 33
Midget.....	14 30	Officers R A	5 55 11	1 43 41
Sayonara...	Scr	Capt Crosse and Mr C G Nomico	5 48 20	1 48 30
Clutha.....	13 30	Mr J Wedderburn	5 51 9	1 37 30
Coralie.....	17 0	Capt J G E M Hall	Gave up	
Maud	14 30	Officers R E	5 46 46	1 32 16

Course No 17-2 = 8·2 miles—Time-limit, 7-15 p m.—Wind N-N W. Strength fresh—1st prize won by Maud 2-d prize won by Clutha, 3rd prize won by Tomtit save an entrance fee Class prize Lapwing.

LEPROSY AND FISH.

NEW BOOK BY MR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON.

In a review of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's latest book on leprosy, Dr. Saleeby says in the "Daily Chronicle":—

In India there are about 100 000 lepers, and one main object of Mr. Hutchinson's visit was to ascertain the truth of the statements of Hindoo lepers that they had always observed the religious injunction which restrains the Hindoo from eating fish. Usually however, it seems that the leprous Hindoo has eaten fish, notwithstanding the assertions of the Royal Commission which was sent out to India several years ago in order to test the truth of Mr. Hutchinson's views. But Mr. Hutchinson finds that when a Hindoo becomes a Christian and a fish eater, his chances of contracting leprosy have become greatly increased; whilst if he becomes a Roman Catholic, his chances of contracting the disease are between twenty and thirty times as high as if he becomes a Protestant. Indeed, as Mr. Hutchinson said to me nearly three years ago, "the Hindoo is dirty, eats no fish, is not a leper, the convert is clean, eats fish, and becomes leprous."

Mr. Hutchinson's desire is utterly unselfish. Indeed, he has suffered much in many ways for what he believes to be the truth. In order to abolish this appalling disease he desires that all ordinances, such as those of the Roman Catholic Church, which tend to create an artificial demand for fish should be revised. Impediments to the liberal supply of salt under all possible conditions should be removed. All taxes on salt and all Government monopolies of the article should be done away with. . . . Salt is an enemy to disease in general, and in an especial sense it is the antagonist of leprosy.

The argument is, that fish properly cured by salt will not cause leprosy; and on these grounds Mr. Hutchinson persuaded Lord George Hamilton, not so long ago, somewhat to reduce the salt tax in India. Though Mr. Hutchison should be proved to be wrong, he has done the Indian native a service; for salt is a necessary article of food, and a tax on it, I take to be, therefore, essentially wicked. It is impossible here, of course, to discuss one's reasons for scepticism, but I confess that Mr. Hutchinson's book seems scarcely likely to alter the opinions held by practically all of those who have looked into this matter. I only wish that I could believe that Mr. Hutchinson is right, but even this enormous mass of circumstantial evidence is inadequate, for most of us, to constitute demonstration. There is no rigorous proof of any kind, as, men of science understand that term, and the issue is not about a matter of definition as let us say, in the case of Mr. Burke's radiobes. Essentially, Mr. Hutchinson's evidence is statistical but I gravely question whether the trained critic of statistics, such as Professor Karl Pearson who has an extraordinary and valuable facility in recognising fallacies in other people's statisticals conclusions would admit that the case is made out. However, though we we must still ignoramus, we need not go further and say ignorabimus. We shall know some day, and all the sooner for Mr. Hutchinson's magnificent labours of fifty one years, whether or not his conclusions be correct. Truth, said Bacon, is more easily obtained from error than from confusion.

No decision has yet been reached regarding the alignment of the Shilman Railway beyond what is known as mile 300. Work upon the sections from Peshawar to the Kabul River will meanwhile be continued.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

THE NEW MOVEMENT BY NATIVES.

NO DUMPING.

PATRONISE mother-country by purchasing country made goods. . . . Essence White Rose, 12 annas; Otto-de-Rose, no way inferior to English and French ones, Rs. 1-4."

"We beg to inform patriotic public that all sorts of dhoties, sarties, chaddars, bed-sheets, coatings, shirtings, etc., are sold here at a very fixed and moderate price."

"Buy the Swadeshi ulsters, the strongest, the beautifullest, the best."

The most remarkable thing about dvertisements such as these is that they should have appeared in newspapers which are mainly read by natives of India. The Swadeshi movement, in the startling modernity alike of its aims and its methods, is symptomatic of the changes which are passing over the country, writes Mr. Sidney Low in "The Standard."

In the movement there is much which should command the sympathy of many Englishmen in these Tariff Reform days. That Indians should be anxious to foster and encourage Indian industries can scarcely be deemed unnatural or blameworthy. If the patriotic Briton may legitimately be exhorted to consume British-made matches and cigarettes, we need not complain if public-spirited Hindus are urged to patronise mother-country by perfuming themselves with the local Otto-de-Rose. In his presidential address, delivered at the first annual meeting of the Industrial Conference, held in Benares last December, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., a distinguished native administrator and publicist, who has held high office in the Indian Civil Service, dwelt effectively on this analogy. The Swadeshi movement, he said, is one which all nations on earth are seeking to adopt in the present day. Mr. Chamberlain is seeking to adopt it by a system of Protection. Mr. Balfour seeks to adopt it by a scheme of Retaliation. France, Germany, the United States, and all the British Colonies adopt it by building up a wall of prohibitive duties. We have no control over our fiscal legislation, and we adopt the Swadeshi scheme therefore, by a laudable resolution to use our home manufactures, as far as practicable, in preference to foreign manufactures. I see nothing that is sinful nothing that is hurtful in this; I see much that is praiseworthy and much that is beneficial. It will certainly foster and encourage our industries, in which the Indian Government has always professed the greatest interest. And on the same occasion, in language which has a very familiar ring, Mr. Dutt said: Gentlemen, we will not consent to see our country made a land of raw produce or a dumping ground for the manufactures of other nations.

POLITICAL.

But Swadeshi has not confined itself to its economical and industrial objects. It has been associated with a political agitation, which has adopted the distinctly modern machinery of the boycott. The notion of expressing resentment over the Partition of Bengal into two administrative provinces by refusing to buy Lancashire cottons and Nottingham hosiery many have seemed to many people at home merely absurd. Undoubtedly, it had its grotesque side; as when highly educated Bombay Brahmans, Cambridge graduates some of them, were found making a public bonfire of their English collars and waistcoats and solemnly abjuring their rather sketchy Western wardrobes to an accompaniment of incantations and invocations addressed to Shivaji, the great Mahratta raider, in order to express their sympathy with their prosecuted brethren on the other side of the continent. It may not mean very much, this alliance between Bengali Babudom and Mahratta Brahmanism; but it points to that nascent conjunction of the articulate classes throughout India, which is one of the signs of the times.

There is no order or body of men entitled to act and speak for the "Indian nation," which does not exist and never has existed. Deep and wide are still the racial religious, linguistic, and geographical differences in that patchwork of humanity which we have coloured red on the map of Asia. But while we do well to take note of these elements of division, let us also not forget that a dim consciousness of identity is beginning to make itself perceptible through the mass. There is little in common between the various races and creeds—except that they are all Asiatics. Divided among themselves, they are yet faintly realising the existence, or the imagined existence, of a solidarity, a unity, which marks them off from Europe, and the white peoples in general. The victory of a team of Sikhs or Rajputs over an English regiment at polo is accounted delight by Parsis and Bengalis and Dekhan Mahomotans and Madras Christians; which is as if Sicilian peasants should rejoice over the defeat of an American crew by Leander at Henley. There is a vague Pan-Indian sentiment in the air, highly nebulous, or even gaseous at present, which might assume a more a tangible form under the presure of events in the near future.

MACAULAY'S PLAN.

The higher education in India has been upon the wrong lines from the outset. When it was first seriously taken in hand in the thirties of the last century, it was a question whether the basis of study should be English literature and history or the classical Oriental languages, Persian, Arabian and Sanskrit. But those were the days of the Manchester school and middle-class Liberalism, when things ancient and things unfamiliar were treated with contempt; and the most brilliant and cocksure of middle class English Liberals and member of the Governor-General's Council at the critical moment. Macaulay, in 1835, settled the controversy with a slashing, dashing Minute, in which he tore the learning and pseudoscience of the East to rags and plumped for "sound philosophy and true history" as embodied in our own literature. And so it is on English that the youthful Hindu or Mahometan is encouraged to spend laborious nights and days. Mathematics, natural science, the various classical languages (Latin and Greek, as well as the Eastern tongues) are admitted, and some candidates take them up. But the vast majority of our native graduates have been nurtured on English literature, on European history, on the odd hotchpotch of superficial ethics and controversial politics which for academic purposes is labelled Mental and Moral Science and Political Economy.

I have before me the prospectus of the Faculty of Arts in one of the Indian universities. I find that the candidate can obtain his B.A. degree if he can write an essay in English on a subject of general interest and if he shows a competent knowledge of English literature, and in particular of Shakespeare's King Lear and The Merchant of Venice, of Milton's Comus, Mr. Craik's John Halifax, Gentleman, Messrs. Row and Webb's Selections from Tennyson, and Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. If he likes to take up Philosophy, he can offer Mill's Utilitarianism, Muirhead's Ethics, a selection from Berkely, and Professor Flint's Theism. As a third group of subjects he can select Political Science, as expounded by the late Sir John Seeley, and by an American Professor who has written a handbook on Practical Politics; or Modern European History in Freeman's General Sketch, Michelet's Precis de l'Histoire Moderne and Professor Oman's England in the Nineteenth Century"; or Political Economy, according to the somewhat diverse views of Mr. Walter, Professor Marshall, and Mr. L. L. Price.

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

Now imagine a young Bengali student, brought up by the family Brahman on the family morals, or fresh from the village: imagine a young Muslim, who has sat at the feet of the "maulvi," set to browse on all this miscellaneous fodder, this queer jumble of poetry, history, fiction, and the second-rate opinions of mostly second-rate men on morals, theology and politics. What a strange education has our swarthy B.A. received, when he goes back to his kindred, away in the jungles, or on the plains, or in a back lane off some reeking bazaar with his head whirling with Portia and Cordelia and the Idylls of the King and Burke and Michelet and John Halifax, Gentleman, and the Reform Bill, and British and American economics, and a Scotch Calvinist's views on Theism, and a philosophical English Radical's theory of the State! And what wonder if youngsters fed on Burke and Mill and Milton, and encouraged to dabble in our faction struggles of the eighteenth century, and in a literature saturated with party politics—what wonder if they emerge with a predisposition to regard the autocratic rule under which they live as an abomination? We are surprised that the educated native so often takes to agitation and subversive politics. What else can we expect? Our system has unsettled most of his ideas, and given him in exchange a system of ethics which can mean nothing to him, and an admiration for eminent men who were mostly "agin the Government," and in general enthusiastic champions of the political liberty which no Asiatic community has ever yet experienced. What India needs is modern education in the true sense: that is to say, modern science.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CHARMS AGAINST SICKNESS.

For some days past there have been distributed broadcast in Rangoon and the districts thousands of of little sheets of paper on which is printed a charm said to be most efficacious in warding off disease. The sheet is divided in several small squares, each containing A Palli word, but the words put together are meaningless. In the centre square are written the days of the week and on each side is a representation of a two-bodied lion with a single human head, the stone original of which is or at least was for centuries, in old Thaton. The charm has merely to be pasted up somewhere in the house, preferably near or below the Buddha's altar; this is sufficient to keep plague, small pox and all other kinds of sickness away from the house. But this is not all. Those persons who distribute the charm become immune from danger in direct ratio to the number of sheets distributed, and one hundred of them are very cheap, so that many benevolent souls eagerly avail themselves of this cheap opportunity of doing good, of warding off disease from their household, and of helping Government to stamp out the epidemics now raging in Burma. And the printing press which had the happy idea of issuing the charm is doubtless prospering exceedingly.

There is in Burma a bishop, well known and revered throughout the length and breadth of this pious land. He is a very clever man, a good Pali scholar the author of many books, and an excellent preacher. For some months past he has been touring up and down Burma, preaching the Good Law and printing his sermons. In his extensive travellings he witnessed much suffering and many deaths due to plague and other diseases; and his heart was moved, and without delay he wrote a pamphlet of 35 pages called The Book that Frees from Sickness. The name of the venerable bishop is the Laydee Sadaw, and women adore him, for he has written for them a little book wherein in lucid and wonderfully simple language he has made clear the mysteries of Buddhist metaphysics, even to the feminine mind. The Book that Frees from Sickness contains some Pali verses called from different books of Buddhist scriptures, and two stanzas composed by the holy bishop himself. We proceed to translate some parts of the book in which show how great is the reliance now put in the recitation of texts for the protection of the body as well as of the mind against all the woes and miseries the flesh and the mind are heirs to.

The following three stanzas should be recited when going to bed as many times as the number of years that make up one's age—this will be enough to keep away every distemper.

The Buddha is the highest blessing in the word. The Buddha is omniscient and the greatest among men and angels. Those who take refuge in the Buddha are freed from every misery. The Law is the highest blessing in the world. It is profound and difficult to understand. Those who take refuge in the Law etc. The Order of the Brethren is the highest blessing in the world. The Brethren are worthy always to be honoured with offerings. Those who etc. The following verse may be recited in any position standing, walking, etc. It was told by the Buddha himself to a Nat called Subrahma, and it has a very quaint story attached to it. The stanza is as follows: O Subrahma Excepting religious practices, which are the means to Omniscience, and control over the excesses of Sense and Nirvana, excepting these three, nowhere can I see anything leading to well-being and happiness!

The following is the quaint legend of how this verse, now a charm came to be uttered by the Buddha. In the heaven called Tavatimsa there was, we are told, a Nat by name Subrahma. One day, surrounded by ten thousand charming houris, he went to the pleasure garden and reclined on a magnificent couch prepared for him under a heavenly tree. Five hundred damsels remained around the angel, fanning him and attending upon him other five hundred went up into the tree, singing melodiously and began to pluck the marvellous flowers; the houris under the tree picked them up, made garlands and with these decked Subrahma. Just then, the power of the good deeds (karma) which had caused the five hundred fair damsels that were on the tree to be reborn in the heavenly mansion, suddenly came to an end, and the power of their former evil deeds coming over them, they all at once died and were precipitated into hell. Subrahma, no longer hearing the sweet songs and not seeing any more flowers thrown down, looked up, only to perceive that his companions were no longer there; and he soon perceived that they had been reborn in hell and were even then undergoing unspeakable tortures; and he became greatly disturbed in mind, for he loved them well. Then he thought again on what should happen to him, and the dismay found that he had in seven days to live and he became exceedingly affrighted. And again he thought of the Buddha, and forthwith repaired into His presence. The Blessed One comforted him and recited the above stanza, and Subrahma was saved from his terrible fate.

But what the saintly bishop is convinced is most efficacious not only in warding off, but even in eradicating, all diseases, is the public recitation of the form of ordination of Buddhist monks. He informs us that a few months ago Pyinmana and Thaton were freed from epidemics through this means. He gives the following instructions. When laymen desire to recite the Ordination for the eradicating of sickness they should first of all learn the proper way of reciting and pronouncing it from the lips of some elderly monks. Then a man, looking at the book, should begin the chanting with the proper intonation, and the others should follow with one voice, loudly but slowly. The disease disappears only in the quarter in which the recitation is made so that if the whole village or town wishes to participate in the benefits, deputations of men from each quarter ought to be sent to join in the chanting. The chanting should take place at night. During the day the village ought to be swept and cleaned thoroughly, all the streets brightly illuminated and, at sundown, guns and crackers ought to be fired, so that all the village may hear the reports, and drums and gongs ought to be beaten. Then the procession should start in good order, as sepoys on the parade ground, and all who are able to do so should join in the chanting. This must be repeated until the disease afflicting the village or town disappears, which it does very speedily.—"Rangoon Gazette."

At Washington recently, we are informed, Mr. Lovering, a cotton manufacturer, in introducing the six English cotton manufacturers who are over there to investigate the cotton industry, with a view to the remedying the American methods of handling staple, to Mr. Roosevelt, told the President that there are few cotton brokers in the United States who do not make at least their office rent from cotton stolen from bales which are then sent to England as being full-weight bales. He does not seem to have explained who made good the deficiency, but his statement ought to put the shipowners on the "qui vive."

THE NANCHANG MASSACRE.

SINCE we wrote on this subject on the 15th ult., more light has been thrown on it from various sources. It will be remembered that the first news that reached Shanghai was in the form of rather vague telegrams from Nanchang to the native papers here, stating that a Chinese magistrate had been attacked by a French priest. These telegrames were evidently intended to prepare the way for the news that was to come; and we learn now that they were not sent by the correspondent of the papers which published them, but came direct from the Governor's ramen. On the faith of these telegrams practically all the native papers at first regarded Pere Lacruche as the aggressor, but two of them as soon as they got telegrams from their own correspondent, recognised that the magistrate Chian committed suicide, and have adhered to that view. The line taken by the Nanfangpao is explained by General Mesny's letter the propietors of that paper are Klangsi men, and it is, in fact, a Klangsi organ. While two of the native papers admit, as we have said, that the magistrate committed suicide, they hold that he was driven to do it by the obduracy of Pere Lacruche. It is quite safe to assume, however, that the magistrate, who was in financial difficulties, had made up his mind to commit suicide because he had made promises to Pere Lacruche and to the Chinese which were inconsistent with each other and which he could not possibly perform. By committing suicide, he saved his own face before his countrymen, and avenged himself on the Roman Catholic Mission. That he did commit suicide, whatever his motive, is established by post mortem examinations made, and it is evident from the photograph of the dead magistrate published in the native papers here.

Outbreaks of the Chinese like that at Nanchang are generally the result of a sudden access of fury, but there was full deliberation in the Nanchang case, more than two days elapsing between the magistrate's attempt on his life, and the massacre itself. There was thus plenty of time for the missionaries to escape, but they all seem to have remained at their post. The most unaccountable incident in the affair is the behaviour of the five Marist Brothers. Here were five ablebodied men with no women or children to look after, who knew there was an infuriated mob coming towards them thirsting for their blood. They reached the river in safety and got into a boat, but because the boatman refused to take them, they went back to the shore and landed and allowed themselves to be killed without even wounding one of their assailants. The story seems incredible, but it appears to be wellestablished. The was carrying the doctrine of non-resistance too far.

There will be no trouble in settling the British claim for the destruction of life and property at Nanchang, the Chinese allowing that the Kinghams had given no provocation of any kind. But we understand that the Chinese adhere to their opinion that some provocation was given by the Roman Catholic provocation which, if it existed at all, could not justify in the least the outrages committed. According to the native papers, very heavy demands have been made by the French representative at Nanchang. They include, of course, the punishment of the ringleaders of the riot, and of the officials who did not prevent it when the American missionaries warned the Nanchang Foreign Office; an official statement that the magistrate committed suicide, and was not wounded by Pere Lacruche; the erection of a monument; the payment of an indemnity of some five hundred thousand taels; and the payment of annual contribution of Tls. 10,000 to the R.C. Mission. We may take it that these claims are very much exaggerated. Whatever it may cost to replace the buildings destroyed, China should undoubtedly pay, with some compensation to those, if any, who were dependent on the murdered priests and teachers; but to exact an annuity of Tls. 10 000 for the maintenance of the mission would be contrary to the whole spirit of missions. From what we gather, the use of more conciliatory methods by the missionaries in Kiangsi would have prevented the occurrence of the massacre and the extension of every strong antiforeign feeling in the province. But nothing excuses the massacre itself, and the criminal apathy, if not complicity, of the local officials.—"N. C. Herald."

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Rain and snow have occurred in Kashmir and nearly general rain in Assam. Some rain has occurred in South India. The chief amounts are: Trivandrum two and a half inches; Sonemarg, Dras and Kodaikanal two inches, Cherrapoonjee one and a half inch, Dibrugarh and Tinnevelly one inch, Tezpur and Srinagar half an inch, and Silchar and Cochin a quarter of an inch. Panikhet, Ludhiana and Belgaum also report light falls. Rain is probable in Assam and dry weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly by small amounts everywhere, except at Lahore, where it has increased briskly.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Belgaum, Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Bhavnagar Para and 8° in defect at Sirsa and Neemuch; and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Raipur and Jaipur and 5° to 9° in defect at Rajkot, Neemuch, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Allahabad and Akola and the lowest 63° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Karachi, Ajmere, Jubbulpore, Mormugao, Karwar, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Over an inch and a half fell at Colombo and light showers at Belgaum and Cochin.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MR. JOHN LONG, who has published all Curtis Yorke's recent novels, has now entered into an agreement with her whereby he becomes the exclusive publisher of all she writes. It may not be generally known that Curtis Yorke is the pseudonym of Mrs. S. Richmond Lee, wife of the well-known mining engineer, and daughter of the late John Jex Long, of Glasgow. Her first novel was published in 1886, since when her pen has never been idle. Curtis Yorke is a slow and careful writer and never publishes more than two novels a year. Her last novel, "Irresponsible Kitty," is considered one of the best selling books this season. She is now engaged on her new novel, The Girl and the Man, which will be ready in the Summer.

TORTURE AND HUMILIATION

For Fifteen Years Face and Body Mass of Itching Sores—Could Not Express Suffering—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN HOPE HAD GONE

"My head was one mass of scabs, my forehead was covered down almost to my eyebrows, and I had to wear my hat all the time. My body was covered with spots in size from a pinhead to as large as a silver dollar. A white, crusty scab would form and itch, and words cannot express the torture and humiliation I suffered for fifteen years. I tried many doctors, and all kinds of treatments, but could get no help, and I thought there was no hope for me. A friend told me to get Cuticura. I did, and in three days my head was as clear as ever. I applied Cuticura Ointment night and morning, also taking a hot bath with Cuticura Soap three times a week, and using the Ointment freely after the bath. After using one cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, without mark or blemish. I was so pleased I felt like running down the street to tell every one I met what Cuticura had done for me. If any one is in doubt about this they may write to me. (signed) H. B. Franklin, 717 Washington St., Allegheny, Pa."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "Skin and Blood Purification."

COMPLETE TREATMENT

For Every Humour from Pimples to Eczema

Complete external and internal treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, from infancy to age, when physicians and all else have failed.

B.G.

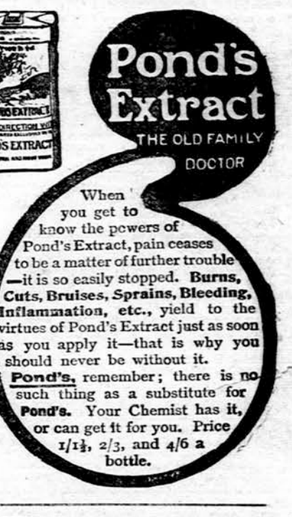
"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.



When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Elicacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

THE "DELHI SORE"

AND ALL OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES ARE ENDED BY ZAM-BUK.

THE "Delhi Sore" is perhaps the most feared skin affection in India. Thousands of the people, especially "up country," suffer intensely from this scourge, and the fact that Zam-Buk forms an ideal dressing, in even the worst and most obstinate cases, establishes this pure balm as indeed a boon to India.

Delhi sores spring from a variety of causes, chief among which are exposure to long-continued heat, malarious influences, and residence in insanitary localities. Probably parasites are responsible for many cases, and others, no doubt, occur owing to the victim's inherited liability. Generally a pimple is the first stage, and this may last months. Then it increases in size and suddenly breaks into a nasty, suppurating ulcer or sore which proves most difficult to heal, and which invariably leaves a nasty scar.

The elbows, backs of the hands, ankles, legs, face, and thighs are most liable to attack. Zam-Buk should be smeared freely over the place, which, if possible, should be well protected from dirt and the action of hot and vapoury air by a piece of clean rag or lint. Zam-Buk will exert a delightfully cooling and soothing influence, and the powerful antiseptic properties of the balm will effectually deal with all causes of inflammation and suppuration present, whether parasitic, constitutional, or purely climatic. Disease will be gradually but surely expelled, and finally the place will be covered by new healthy skin.

The most obstinate and deep-seated cases of skin disease yield to the perfect healing influences of the rich herbal essences contained in Zam-Buk. The balm contains NO NAST

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

When our distinguished guests visited the Arsenal at Woolwich the other day, they would be impressed, no doubt, with an idea of the security from prying eyes which the place enjoys. The case was not ever thus. One fine morning a couple of young fellows were pulled across the river, landed at the Garrison steps, discharged their boatman, and walked coolly up. The sentry saluted, and they passed into the Arsenal yard. Soon they saw another party of sightseers, and hung on to their skirts, listening to the explanations which were offered by the officer showing them round. Suddenly the two made a discovery. The party whose footsteps they were dogging were the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and the editor of the "Times," inspecting the war material in course of preparation for the expected conflict with Russia. The two trespassers were the late Sir Edward Hertslet and another, who were paying this unauthorised visit out of sheer bravado.

Those who contemplate a visit to the scene so terribly dominated by Vesuvius had better take with them the fish which may be required for their diet. Vesuvius gives forth no fish. It is different with some other volcanoes, where Vulcan has his ponds. Cotopaxi must nurture very considerable hatcheries within his bosom. For now and again his eruptions bring to light vast quantities of fish belonging to the family Siluridæ, called by the naturalists "Pimelodus cyclopum." Vesuvius taps no mud-lake, but Cotopaxi with some other volcanoes, does. In these mud-lakes are the fish which upon occasion come unwillingly forth in such numbers as to poison the air for miles. This happened, on the authority of Humbolt, on the estate of the Marquis of Selvalegre, which lay within the sphere of Cotopaxi's operations. More serious still seems to have been the case at Iburra, where so many were the fish cast out from the volcano that their decomposition caused malignant fever.

In their extremity of terror the sufferers from the ravages of the volcano do not forget the figures of their saints; they alternately bless and curse them. Less tremendous crises will produce like effects. A poor woman whose child lay sick prayed before a superb ivory crucifix which she possessed and held in the greatest regard. The child died, and the woman in her anguish took her crucifix, cursed it, and flung it out of the window. M. Flammarion tells us of a traveller who found a figure of St. Joseph turned to the wall, and was informed that the saint was thus being punished for not having granted the prayers addressed to him. A little later the image was was taken into a cellar and soundly beaten. Naples is the home of these fanaticisms. Informed that the petition addressed to St. Gertrude at the chapel in the Via di Toledo had not been heard an authority assured the suppliant, Ah, that St. Gertrude is the very worst in all Naples. You will get nothing out of her. Go to the church in the Piazza dei Capucini. You will see that St. Gertrude is much kinder to poor people.

For his Education Bill Mr. Birrell has had much advice. Warned by precedent, he may have placed less reliance upon promises of assistance than did Gladstone and Disraeli. A curious little drama was enacted behind Disraeli's proposed Charter for the Catholic University of Dublin. Manning, called into consultation, promised the support of the Irish Catholics. They threw him over, and Dizzy was defeated and almost brought to resignation. He stabbed me in the back, said Dizzy of the Cardinal. Five years later, Gladstone too invited the assistance of Manning. Here again failure was the result. Manning's friends attributed Gladston's attack on Vaticanism to this failure. Manning did not, but he noted: It is curious that the same subject should have involved me in collision with both Disraeli and Gladstone; and the one should have written Lothair, and the other Roma e New Fashions in Religion. Disraeli kept his head, but not this temper; Gladstone lost both, was the Cardinal's comment.

Will the people of India worship the statue of General Nicholson as they worshipped the spirit of their benefactor? One act of his has taken its place in that history of India which is handed on by word of mouth from generation to generation. A dispute between an uncle and nephew had been referred to Nicholson. Both claimed an estate, and both seemed to have an unimpeachable case. Early next morning Nicholson was found tied to a tree on the disputed estate. He maid a great outcry; he had been beaten and robbed, and vowed, vengeance against the owner of the state. Forthwith the uncle rushed forward, and assured Nicholson that he was not the owner, but that the land belonged to his nephew, as he had deeds hidden away to prove. Nicholson at once gave judgment for the nephew, and then caused it to be known that the tying to the tree was a trick entirely of his own invention, designed to trap the guilty claimant into a confession.

A monument of Alphonse Karr is about to be unveiled on the Riviera, not because he was a great author—which he hardly was, in spite of his considerable popularity—but because he founded the trade in cut flowers. As a man of letters, he was chiefly remarkable for a few epigrams. Plus ca change plus c'est la meme chose was originally his; and so it is said, was the famous criticism of the proposal to abolish capital punishment: Je veux bien, mais que messieurs les assassins commencent. Two of his epigrams on love are also, at any rate, epigrammatic. L'amour dit-on, donne de l'esprit aux bêtes; c'est sans doute celui qu'il ote aux gens d'esprit, is one of them; and the other is: Eu amour celui qui fuit remporte toujours la victoire.

St. Richard, the patron of Sussex, whose festival falls this week, becomes a specially interesting personality in view of the present discussions on the tenure and value of scholarships at Oxford. During his undergraduate days he and his two chamber fellows were in such poverty that they had only one tunic and one hooded gown between them; and when one went to hear lectures the others perforce remained in bed. Meat or fish they only ate on high days; and yet Richard, when Chancellor, often related that he never spent a happier time St. Richard, who was one of the first teachers of Aristotle at Oxford, became the charitable Bishop of Chichester, but his charity had limits, for he died at Dover while preaching the Crusade.

The East Africa Protectorate—a vast area of productive country—is being rapidly opened up and settled, largely owing to the facilities afforded by the Uganda Railway. Only a few years ago this section of Africa was unknown, and was regarded as being a savage wilderness. The country is found to comprise many elevated healthy and fertile tracts eminently suitable for Europeans. The "Coloniser has interviewed Mr. Rawson, C.M.G. relative to the possibilities of the Protectorate and that gentleman states that the country will grow anything from rubber and other tropical products in the lowlands to potatoes, wheat, etc., in the uplands. Dairying is already making great progress. The town of Nairobi is quite up to date, well lighted, with several good hotels, markets and several foundries. There has been and still is a big influx of white settlers.

General Booth will be seventy-seven years of age on Tuesday next. The War Cry, in noticing the fact, makes this statement: Probably no other man has ever been so misunderstood maligned flattered! Yet with singleness of heart he has persistently and consistently pursued the great purpose of his life, and at an age when most men are thinking of rest and retirement and are living in the past, the General is living in the future and is working out great and far reaching plans for the social and spiritual salvation of the people. Very many outside his wonderful organisation will greet the veteran General on his birthday with the best of good wishes.

We published the other day an extract from the Windsor Magazine which stated that the Lord Chief Justice's weak point is his handwriting which is so illegible that he himself often cannot read it. Mr. Charles Brent Morgan of the Middle Temple writes to us that the writer of the magazine article can never have seen Lord Alverstone's handwriting. I enclose you Mr. Morgan says, a facsimile of an autograph letter from Lord Alverstone, from which you will see that his badwriting is remarkably neat and clear, and has the characteristic precision and formality of a lawyer's handwriting. The letter referred to certainly bears out Mr. Morgan's statement.

The development of kite-flying for scientific and Army purposes has of late years been considerable. In the way of reviving the kite for meteorological purposes Mr. E. D. Archibald has done a great work. Many years ago he carried out a systematic series of observations with anemometers at different heights above the ground. He used steel music wire as a kite line almost from the start in 1894 and attained heights up to 1,500 ft. above the ground. He also invented and patented in 1895 the kite bridle to which he gave that name. In 1897 Mr. Archibald took a photograph from a kite, which also, if now the very first is certainly one of the first occasions on which that was done. The great improvements that have been made in kite works by Mr. Rotch the Weather Bureau and various investigators all over the world have been the natural outcome of Mr. Archibald's domus ratious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Breconshire 2323 tons Captain E Elliott, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast

THE steamer St Fillans 2307 tons, Captain G Hallam, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo

THE steamer Lord Kelvin Captain J S Beckerley arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Langbank, 2,965 tons, Captain W F Rout, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast

THE steamer Coromandel 2,783 tons, Captain G C Holloway, will sail to-day for Port said with a number of passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3,993 tons Captain S Tomasovicn, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c, with a general cargo and passengers

The steamer Coquet 2865 tons Captain T Walker arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Hamburg via Algiers, with a general cargo and explosives.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, Captain G Rayward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rags, 2,396 tons Captain G Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Barry, 27th March, with a cargo of coal

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons Captain J Hannah arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, and Aden, with 762 pilgrims

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra Captain W Moxon arrived, in harbour yesterday from the Persian gulf via Karachi and Cutch Mandve with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Claverdon, 2,015 tons Capt. in J Scott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, 26th March with a cargo of coal

THE steamer Hyerd ford 2775 tons, Captain J Horne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Philadelphia &cobe, Karachi &c she lost a propeller blast during the voyage and the matter was reported at Karachi.

THE steamer, Jibboute, 2,797 tons Captain James sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mrs and Miss Harwood, and 3 children Mr and Mrs Love and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Jones and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Mayburry, Lieut Fox, Capt Ellis, Mr Corrch, Miss Angel and deck

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Sir Archibald Hunter, Brig Gen Watkis Capt Jackson, Col Gleanie, Mr G le, Mr Duck, Mr Edwards, Mr Cohen, Miss Lethoridge, Mrs and 2 Misses Grey, Mr Hutchinson, Mr Bird, and deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming .....Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie Comdr Mcarthur .....B I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the Stream

H M S Harrier.....Capt...Nicholson.....Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ..Comdr J H D St John .....R I Marine
H M Redbreast.....Lt Comdr W Hose .....Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine.....Comdr A K Hulbert Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 28.

Canaan	3832 Konrick	P & O Co
Goalpara	1302 Muir	M & Co
Naderi	1113 Mylerist	B & P S N Co
Florican	2351 Work	Cory Bros & Co
Calabaria	3166 Walkeys	M & Co
Baron Inneedale	2139 Fullerton	W & A G
Franklynn	5151 Brown	W & A G & Co
Norbudia	1 60 M nley	M & Co
Dwarka	759 Bamber	M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4295 Stanhope	K Nixon & Co
Coromandel	2783 Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Bullmina	Watkeys	P Gulf M & Co
Ras Dara	2495 McCambridg	W & A Graham & Co
Clematis	2329 Davies	W & A G & Co
Drumcondra	2354 Masser	K Nixon & Co
Kasara	504 Morrison	M & Co
Kelohattan	2424 Higgins	Captain
Kilbrittre	2 53 Gibson	M & Co
Fluozi	2023 Frun-Hill	B & P S N Co
Trafford Hall	3436 Hood	K N & Co
Northumbria	2756 Cheshire	Morrison & Co
Agra Ila	4 Curtis	M & Co
Manchester Port	2662 A Cayman	H G M H-jam
Baucoma	2195 Emmet	M & Co
Beuldi	2369 Coles	T M & Co
Ursula	3884 Butler	M & Co
Benalacrath	1326 Ulrica	A Strandes
Colombo Maru	2919 Sayedam	N Y naisha
Nudaia	1914 Dowling	M & Co
Lucia	238 Hickford	M & Co
Clavierdon	2383 Scott	T Mirsison & Co
Raga	2298 Gordon	K Nixon & Co
Monsoori	1735 Hannah	B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat Agents.
A Banca		3794	Furgusson	Cuma&Japan 1-5	P & O Co
B	Dan Macalan m	3049	Smith	H ll	6-5 F Muir & Co
L&E	Quilsa	4011	Calcutta	Anderson	1-5 M M & Co
G	Island	1691	Hughes	Red Sea ports	4-5 B & P S N Co
K	Oce an	8507	Hayward	Shaghain	1-5 P & O Co
N	Baron Inverdale	2140	Fullerton	Bl thurore	2-4 W & A G & Co
O	Loaad r	1791	Pairo	Mostyn	Deep 1-5 E Luthan&Co
Q	Upada	3522	Sheldrick		M M & Co

Offside K

Orient al		3085	Lewellin	Aden	5-5 P & O Coo
C&H	Hermiston	2039	Bain	N F	Latuna & C

M D D.

P	Afghan	1319	Lloyd	Mauritius	28H 4 C Joseub

H WALL P Dock.

K	Kawri	553	Mahomed	Bhawnagar	25-4 Shpl & Co
Bah	duri	829	Fakeera	Karachi	27-4 Shpl & Co
Indravati		513	Fakeera	Man alo	14 Shpl & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Haig	8-5 W & A Graham & Co
2	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	30-4 W & A G & Co
3	Castello	2363	Leighton	Hull	30-4 F M & Co
4	Manchester Port	2662	Aeraman	N F	W & A G & Co
6	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzi	Trieste	1-5 O L S N Co
7	Dan Macaulay	1775	Baxter	N F	P Muir & Co
8	Nippon	3 79	Tommo ovich	Kobe	29-4 A L S N Co
12	Arabia	1167	Leigh	L ndon	12-5 P & O S N Co
15	Swiftsdo	2435	Coward	Marseilles	5-5 W & A G & Co
16	Sultan	2315	Barmeister	Zbar	4-5 A Strandes

ARRIVALS

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jiddah, April 17
	Ragosa	Gordon	Barry, March 27
	Claverdon s	Scott	Newcastle, Mar 26
	Lingas	Rickford	Karachi, April 26
	Coquets	Walker	Hamburg, Mar 23
29	H M S Canning s	Marsack	Rangoon, April 181
	Aleppos	Rayward	Middlesbro, Mar 22
	Hyerdfords	Horne	Glasgow, &c
	Dumras	Moxon	Basrah, April 21
	Lord Kelvins	Bookerieg	Calcutta, April 16

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Coromandels	Holloway	Portsaid
	Sydneys	ombe	Australia, &c
	Sado Fort Gunboat	Lduvice	Goa
29	Djibouti s	James	Havre, &c
	Nippon s	Tomanovich	Kobe, &c
	Langbank s	Rout	Calcutta
	St Fillans s	Hallam	Hamburg, &c
	Broomshire s	Elliott	Calcutta

The steamer Coromandel, Holloway for Portsaid, obtained her portclearance on Saturday

The steamer Arabia, for London, began to load on Saturday

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
25	City of Corinth	J R Rao	Liverpool
	Kalanga	J McBride	Colombo
	Alala	J Farmer	Nogapatam
	Ula	J W Livingstone	Bombay
	Schwarzenfels	A Volkmann	Rangoon
	Kholoung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Kincraig	D Campbell	Mauritius
	Crusader	Melbourn	

DEPARTURES.

26	Dunolly	W Young	Singapore
	Queensland	R A Grey	Bombay
	Malakuna	T G Legg	London & Antwerp
	Ujina	G S Jones	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
24	Falitana	Rangoon
25	Tarobah	Negapatam
21	Clan Alpine	Galle

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, left Suez evening of the 27th instant.

The P and O steamer Moultan, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 27th instant.

HONGKONG, April 28.

The P and O steamer Tientsin, arrived here this afternoon

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Trieste, is due at Bombay on the 2nd May about noon.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la ailotat from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 27th instant at 6 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 28th instant, via Lamu and Mombasa.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Singapore on 28th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton G Tejpat and Co
Leander s—30 bales wool and 90 bales goat hair W and A Graham and Co 6096 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR GIJAN.

Losander s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Bouladi s—35 bales hemp Goculdas Madhowjee; 1000 cwt kurdle cakes Volkart Brother

FOR HULL.

Clan Mackinnon s—1495 cwt cottonseed Sham Wallace and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouts s—3702 cwt mustardseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

St Fillans s—100 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 3013 cwt linseed 628 bales cotton and 2000 cwt Poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 229 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of the Gorter s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 114 bales cotton 5092 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers 65 bales cotton New Mofussil Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Thorndale s—825 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4000 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt gingellyseed Lonis Dreyfuss and Co; 4017 cwt linseed and 3000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Impesatrix s—904 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—224 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Wimbleon s—1000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Djibouta s—102 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Circassia s—2111 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Faona s—200 cwt gum M J Joomabhoy and Co
Oceana s—7 cwt Ivory H Abdeally

FOR KOBE

Banca s—269 bales cotton Tata and Co
Colombo Marge s—95 bales wool N Futtbally and Co; 502 bales cotton K Nixon and Co; 1000 cwt bonemeal H H Sulleman and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Banca s—24 bales twist P B Petit and Co: 200 bales twist E Noordin and Co

FOR HONGKONG

Banca s—22 cwt fishmaws and 22 cwt sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 29 cases Indian Candiments M Poonjeajee and Sons; 3 pots perfumery oil E Abdoolally; 151 cwt sharks R Dhunjee and Co; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	4	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	23	17	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	42	25	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmd	12	11	41
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nazpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	37	79
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	14	35
G Mahim and Worli	16	14	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	23
Total	159	135	360
Same date last year	132	123	210

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	0

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	8

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	7	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	14	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	49	42	61
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabarumd	13	7	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	39	29	86
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	18	23
G Mahim and Worli	14	14	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	32
Total	153	141	302
Total plague deaths to date	313 014		2137,478
Same date last year	132	125	227

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	8

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th 1906, on 504'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,60,000
Or per mile of Railway	270	36	8	714
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	12,69,427	26,78,017	31,020	39,78,464
Total for 11 weeks	14,05,427	28,98,017	35,020	43,38,464
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	127,446	2,69,184	23,903	4,20,533
Per mile of Ry. do.	253	534	47	834
Total to corresponding date do.	1310,589	26,72,116	67,620	42,40,325
Increase for the week				Rs. 60,533
Decrease to date				" 98,139

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th Mar 1906 on 111'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	15,000	.....	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	106	.....	142
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	49,008	2,92,715	755	3,42,568
Total for 11 weeks	54,098	3,07,915	755	3,62,568
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,079	22,354	54	28,987
Per mile of Ry. do.	43	162	.....	205
Total to corresponding date do.	55,702	2,60,317	1,525	3,17,544
Decrease for the week				Rs. 8,987
Increase to date				" 45,024

SIR CUTHBERT QUILTER, who returned recently from a visit to South Africa, and addressed meetings in the Eye Division of Suffolk in support of the Marquess of Graham, has been giving his own personal impressions of the work of the Chinese. Paying surprise visits both to the large mines and to the small, he found always the same state of affairs—satisfied workers, and medical, sanitary, and general arrangements beyond reproach. Always he inspected the food, and saw the vegetables, the meat, and the rice, which were all perfectly fresh and clean, and enough for everybody," he thought to himself, he said How many poor people, especially in our great towns and some of our larger villages. I wish I could see have as good a meal as these Chinese are having.

TERRIBLE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

THE most serious eruption of Vesuvius since 1872, has been in progress during the mail left. The main particulars of the outbreak will have been telegraphed to India, and we, therefore, make only a few selections from the more interesting telegrams from Italy.

Naples, April 8.—The central crater of Vesuvius is again vomiting forth enormous quantities of lava, and flames are shooting up to a height of 450 feet. Each explosion is followed by subterranean rumblings and by earthquake shocks which are distinctly felt in the villages at the foot of the mountain. At 31 minutes past 12 this morning, a slight shock of earthquake was felt here and a second was experienced at ten minutes past two, both disturbances being accompanied by rumblings. Some houses were shaken and many persons took refuge in the open spaces. In the district of San Giuseppe several houses and the church have collapsed, Several dead bodies, and injured persons have been extricated from the ruins, while five are known to be still buried. The utmost panic prevails, and the terrified people are fleeing wildly in all directions. Naples is crowded with thousands of refugees, who are being accommodated in all the available buildings of the town. A fleet of sailing vessels has just arrived in the harbour with several hundred more refugees.

April 9.—King, Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena arrived here at 10 minutes to seven o'clock this morning and were received at the station by the Duke of Aosta, Signor Salandra, Minister of Finance, Signor de Nava, Under Secretary of State for the Interior, and the local authorities. At 20 minutes to eight, their Majesties, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, Signor Salandra, and Signor de Nava, left in motor-cars for the district at the foot of Vesuvius. The royal party were everywhere loudly cheered. The King and Queen, after visiting Torre Annunziata, proceeded by motor car towards Ottajano, in spite of the very bad state of the roads, which are covered with ashes. The people enthusiastically cheered their Majesties at all points. A shower of ashes is again falling on Naples at intervals. The "Giorno" states that there are 150,000 refugees from the afflicted districts.

The King and Queen had to interrupt their sea trip on account of a thick cloud, which surrounds the ship and closes out all view. Their Majesties disembarked at Torre del Greco, and, preceded by sailors carrying lighted lanterns on account of the complete darkness, went to the station, where they took train for Naples, arriving there at 5-45 p. m.

Terrible conditions prevailed to-day when the royal motor cars proceeded towards the Vesuvian villages. A thick mist blotted out the horizon, hidding Vesuvius from view and making the houses of San Giovanni invisible even at a distance of 100 yards. Carriages and waggons transporting fugitives and their furniture were passed in interminable procession. At Ricci the soldiers lighted the street lamps, but this failed to illumine complete obscurity. A violent gale whirled cinders and sand everywhere, making respiration difficult. The mud covering the roads to a depth of eight inches rendered further advance by the motor cars impossible. The royal suite, unable to overcome the difficulties of the router, were forced to stop. The King and Queen, however, continued their journey, in spite of the danger. The King and Queen found Torre Annunziate deserted, except for the troops guarding the town and carrying away the furniture to a place of safety. Their Majesties advanced as far as to the limit attained by the stream of lava remaining an hour in the town, during which time they visited all the points at which damage had been caused by the eruption. The Majesties afterwards proceed to Ottajano, Santa Anastasela, Cercola and Somma, where the inhabitants welcomed them with enthusiasm. The King conversed with the mayors and addressed words of encouragement to the villagers.

Rome, April 9 ("Reuter").—Fresh graphic details of the Vesuvian disaster are furnished by special editions of the papers. The "Giornale d'Italia" states that Lieut. Carrocchi, who was in command of a detachment of troops, witnessed the destruction of Bosco-Trecase. All was quiet in the town, the inhabitants believing that they were safe from the stream of lava. After midnight terrific rumblings were heard, followed by a violent earthquake shock, which shattered the windows in the town. Then lava began flowing from Olaramella, where a fresh fissure had opened up a few days ago. A wild panic ensued, people rushing into the streets and shrieking with terror. The Claramella crater was hurling forth masses of incandescent rock, and the torrent of fire was sweeping down at a terrific speed, flowing in two streams, one, 200 yards broad, moving towards the centre of the town. The population fled in terror, towards Torre Annunziata, while soldiers visited every house to see that the inhabitants had escaped, rescuing two or three bed-ridden old people. Indescribable scenes of panic were witnessed. The town had hardly been evacuated when the river of fire invaded the houses, several of which were burned down, and soon Bosco-Trecase seemed so be enveloped in flames.

Cettigne, April 9.—During yesterday afternoon and throughout last night, a shower of black dust, like iron filings, fell throughout Montenegro, probably as a result of the eruption of Vesuvius. The surface of the country is to-day covered to a depth of a millimetre with an iron-grey pall.

Naples, April 10 ("Times").—Naples has to-day resumed its normal life though very far from its normal aspect. Though the ashes have ceased for the moment to fall on the town, they lie inches deep in all the streets, rising in clouds of fine impalpable dust and thickly coating both houses and wayfarers. It appears a grey city inhabited by grey ghosts, which is at least an improvement upon Saturday and Sunday nights, when the threatening thunder of the volcano, a thick pall of darkness torn by distant flashes of volcanic explosions, and a suffocating atmosphere made it resemble an antechamber of hell. The Neapolitans, too, have taken courage again, and the pitiful little processions bearing a holy image or picture, sometimes composed of only a dozen or so of half-distraught peasant women, have now deserted the streets, though even last night they were still to be seen here and there. If the appearance of Naples is still forlorn enough, that of the threatened towns is most wretched. Torre Annunziata seems utterly abandoned save by a few carabinieri and troops, who mount guard is its empty streets. Torre del Greco is in little better case. Resina and Portici suffered less in the general panic, but were deserted temporarily by a good many of the inhabitants, who are now returning to their homes. Bosco-Trecase is destroyed. The villages on the north-east of Vesuvius—Ottajano, San Giuseppe, and Terzigno—I have not yet been able to see, but from all reports their condition is sufficiently deplorable.

Capri, April 10.—Two hundred persons lost their lives by the collapse of a church at San Giuseppe. Two hundred more are believed to have been killed in the district. Troops are on the spot.

Rome, April 10.—The Naples correspondent of the "Tribuna" telegraphs that more than 500 persons lost their lives in the district between Ottajano and San Giuseppe.

Naples, April 11.—Naples is more deeply smothered in ash than ever. Yesterday evening, it began once more to fall upon the city and continued until midday to-day. In view of possible disasters to the roofs, the municipality have issued orders for its removal, but the work of removal will be enormous. I moval, but the work of removal will be enormous. I can only compare the effect to a heavy snowstorm in London. The same difficulty of progression, the same curious muffling of all sound save the occasional scraping of shovels. Even voices seem to be muffled, but that may be due to the utter depression which now lies upon what is generally the noisiest of cities. The roads in Naples are horrible, but those towards Ottajano or towards Torre Greco are almost impassable, a foot deep in the heavy dust and still encumbered with the carts of the unhappy refugees. The dense mass of smoke and ash issuing from the mountain makes it difficult to see to see the summit clearly, even when the wind carries the cloud away but it seemed to me during a clear interval yesterday that the actual shape of the mountain was changed visibly and that the old cone, so familiar day that the actual shape of the mountain was changed visibly and that the old cone, so familiar in pictures was almost completely gone leaving a flattened ridge. Professor Mattucci estimates the sinking of the cone at nearly 250 metres.

OPIUM.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in April 1906, and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of March 1906, compared with the estimates:—

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1905 Bengal	49,50,000 Budget	56,23,525	6,73,525	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	8,00,000 (Budget)	2,55,600	.....	5,44,400

One sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' pass Duty of Opium Exported from Bombay, 1905-06

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In April 1905 Bengal	49,50,000	56,23,525	6,73,525	.....
In March 1906 Bombay	88,00,000	85,41,000	.....	2,19,000

THE "Vierdeziliterabgabegegitationskonnisionderlegierten versammlungspetition" Society has been formed at Berne to combat the proposal of cafe proprietors to increase the price of beer. As a fine compound word this even beats the famous "Konstantinopolitanischerdudelsackspfeifergesellschaft."

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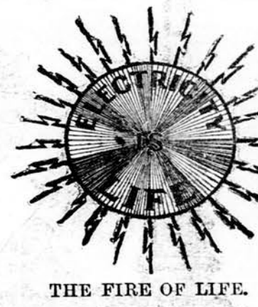

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Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

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(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

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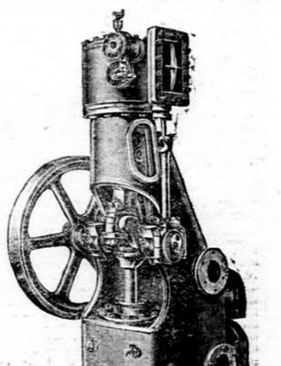

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It was noticed very early in the experimental history of radium that the preparations glowed brightly in the dark. I do not here refer to the lighting up of a screen of phosphorescent material by approaching radium to it, but to a spontaneous and apparently perpetual luminosity of radium salts themselves. This glow in some cases is only due to the admixture of phosphorescent material with radium; in fact when the glow is very bright, this is usually the main cause. But with the purest preparation, a feeble luminosity still persits, and is of quite a different nature.

This obseration has been the starting point of a series of most interesting researches by Sir William and Lady Huggins. They began by investigating the spectrum of the luminosity. That as most readers of this column are doubtless aware, involves analysing the light emitted into its various components in respect of the length of the luminous waves. The problem of photographing this very feeble spectrum presents many of the same difficulties as the photography of stellar spectra. Sir William Huggins, as everyone knows, or ought to know, was a pioneer in such work. One is often apt to forget what that means. When some experiment or observation becomes perfectly familiar, and when anyone can perform it by means of ready-made apparatus ordered from the instrument-maker's catalogue, it is not easy to fully realize the perseverance expended, the failures, the discouragements the doubts as to whether success was possible which inevitable precede the final success. When a vast structure of knowledge has arisen on such a basis it requires an effort to recall that it is the outcome of the work of a man still alive and active.

To return, however, from this digression to the spectrum of the radium glow. It was found not to consist of a continuous band of light, but to be broken up into lines; these lines are distributed in exactly the same way as the lines given out by nitrogen gas when glowing under the influence of electric discharge. More than this it is found by examination of the plates that the glow is not limited to the radium itself, but extends, though in a much enfeebled form, into the surrounding air. Nitrogen is, of course, the main constituent of the air. Thus it seems quite clear that the invisible rays from radium are able to make the nitrogen of the air in its pores luminous, and even to cause feeble luminosity in air at a little distance from the substance.

A Very curious and puzzling observation have been made on the behaviour of radium luminosity when the surrounding gas is not air, but hydrogen. One might expect that nitrogen luminosity, with its characteristic spectrum, would promptly disappear and given place to that of hydrogen, when the specimen of radium is placed in hydrogen gas. But nothing of the kind happens. The nitrogen glow takes months to disappear. That, though surprising, may perhaps finds an explanation in the slowness with which imprisoned air diffuses out of the specimen. But what follows is very mysterious. The radium, cream-cloured to begin with, turns russet brown. Luminosity slowly diminishes, passes through a minimum, and then becomes very bright. It does nor show the spectrum of hydrogen, but only a green band, not apparently having any connexion with hydrogen. And, most wonderful of all, it disappears when taken out of hydrogen, not slowly, as it came on, but promptly. Then, in the course of months, a nitrogen glow comes on again.

The properties of radium have made is clear that some kinds of matter possess stores of energy which are enormous in comparison with anything wich was dreamt of a short time ago, before physical science had made the gigantic strides which the last few years have seen. There was no means available then, and there is none now, for measuring how much energy matter may possess altogether. It cannot be inferred, from the amount which is ginen out under any particular circumstances, any more than the balance which anyone has at the bank can be inferred from the value of the cheques he may draw to pay any particular bills. If oxygen and hydrogen gases unite to form water, heat is given out. No doubt the energy which this heat represents was present originally in the uncombined gases. But was that all the latent energy they possesed? A few years ago one would have answered that, though not all, it probably represented a considerable fraction of the total amount. But now we find a substance exists, in radium, which can give out a million fold more energy. Is the energy in radium exceptional? Or is it not far more probable that the peculiarity of radium lies, not in possessing so much energy, but in being able to give it up? And if so have we any hope of making ordinary substances give up their energy? Or is it necessarily beyond human reach to effect that?

One or two recent inquiries seem to give some hope of an answer to these questions. Mr. Mackowen has been able to prove that at very high temperatures the liberation of energy by radium is somewhat affected. His experiments, though quite definite and precise, are none the less open to some ambiguity of interpretation. It was found that after cooling, the energy of the radio-active processes was somewhat diminished. This may mean no doubt that at high temperatures a diminution of activity sets in, which persists for a time after cooling. But it may mean, on other hand an increased expenditure energy at the high temperature, followed by retrenchment on cooling. There are practical difficulties in the way of measuring the activity while hot, but it will no doubt be eventually possible to overcome them. In the meantime this experiment teaches us the very important lesson that the energy expenditure of radium is not altogether beyond control. And if the energy expenditure of radium can be hastened, there is some probability that the energy emission of other substances may eventually come under artificial control. If this was found practicable and easy, if, in fact, ordinary matrer could readily be made to give up the gigantic stoe of energy it probably possesses, then an industrial revolution would follow on a scale to which no limit can be set.

Congratulations from the scientific world poured in upon Sir William and Lady Crookes, when they celebrate the happy event which occurred on April 10, 1856, at the Parish Church of St. Pancras, Middlesex, when William Crookes was married to Ellen Humphrey, daughter of Mr. W. Humpharey, of Darlington. Not only in his own land, but wherever science is cultivated the name of Crookes is a household word. Sir William has been almost for as long a period as his married life a leader in chemical and physical research. So far back as 1861 he had discovered the new element thallium, and a quarter of a century ago he discoursed on radiant matter in such sort as to anticipate the most recent theories of the electrical constitution of material things. It was in the course of persistent inquiry into these subjects that he invented the now famous Crookes' tube, which year after year was shown at the Royal Society's sotrees, with remarkable demonstrations of the passage of electricity through high vacua. Crookes's tube rendered possible the discovery of the Rontgen rays, and the refined experiments of men like Professor J. J. Thomson and his colleagues of the Cavendish Laboratory, who are laying new foundations for physical science and speculation. His Radiomster awoke new ideas as to the impact of light—now a recognised force—while his Spintharioscope rendered visible the scintillations of radium. Sir William's motto, Ubi crux, ibi lux, contains a happy pun upon his name. Possibly the crux in his case, as in that of every man of science, is the problem of the unknown that still lies beyond all effort. The light he has thrown on some problems, however, his reward. It is pleasant to think that half a century of a brilliant scientific career has also been a period of that domestic happiness which has just been celebrated by Sir William and Lady Crookes, amid the felicitations of innumerable friends.

Welcome talegrams have come to hand during the last few days of "magnificent rain "in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. The amount of relief which these words imply to those interested in the Island Continent is not easy to realise. After seven years of drought the farmers and owners of flocks in these Colonies have an appreciation of rainfall unknown in our damp climates. It is some time now since the drought broke up in the Southern Colonies, but it still persists in South-West Queensland. A writer in a Sydney journal reports that a country as large as Great Britain, embracing an area of about 90,000 square miles is derelict; and before the great drought that was the country from which the bulk of the meat supplies for Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide were drawn. To-day it is little more than a blank. Several rivers run through this region—among them the Cooper, the Diamantina, the Farrar, and the Georgina—but these are now only chains of water-holes, none of them having flowed for over twelve months. Terrible are the stories of loss and suffering on the part of pastoralists and cultivators, who have had to desert their homes and lands. The soil in what is now desert is said to be the best in the world for stock, if only it were favoured with 12in to 15in of rain in the year; but in the present year the rainfall has not been half, and in many parts not a tenth of that amount. How far irrigation might remedy this state of things is not clear.

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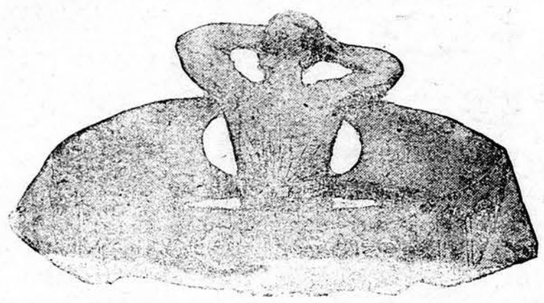

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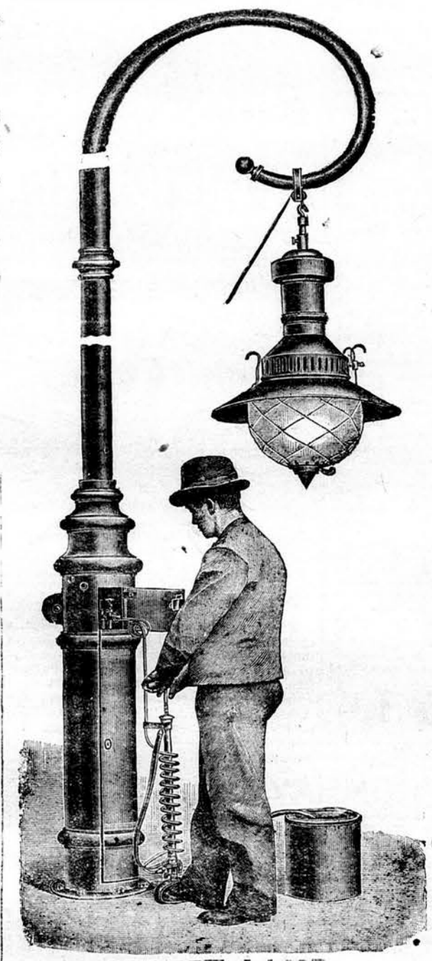

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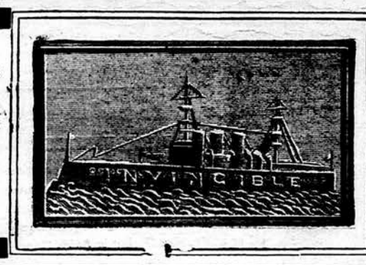

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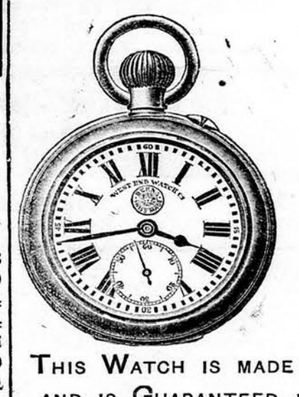

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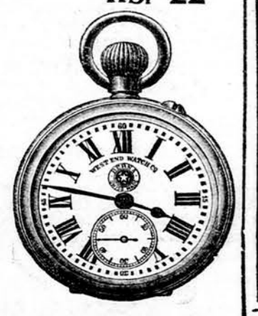

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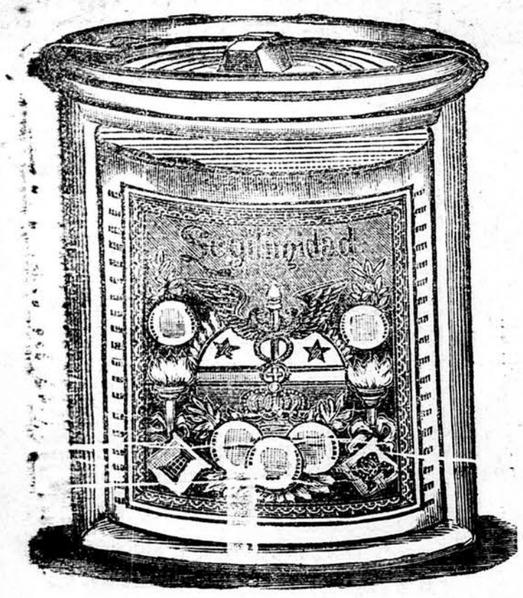

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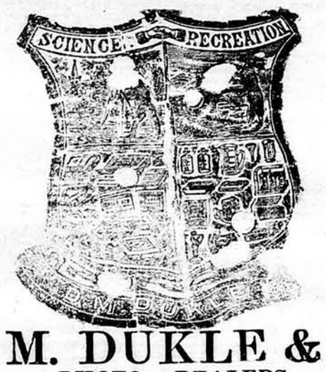

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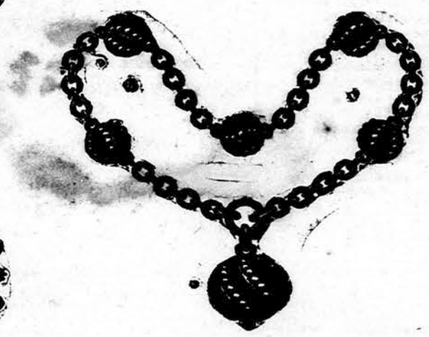

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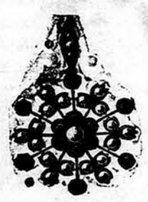

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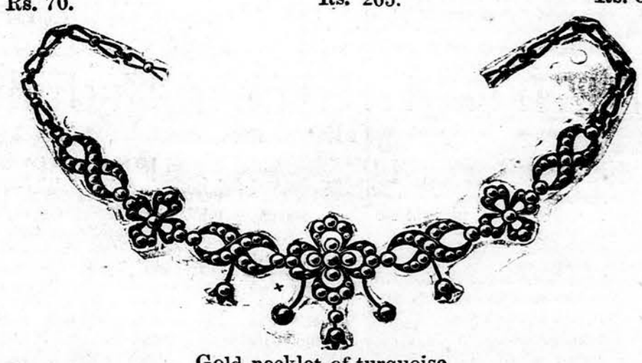

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